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The WHEAT SITUATION

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In this issue:
Rice Situation and Outlook

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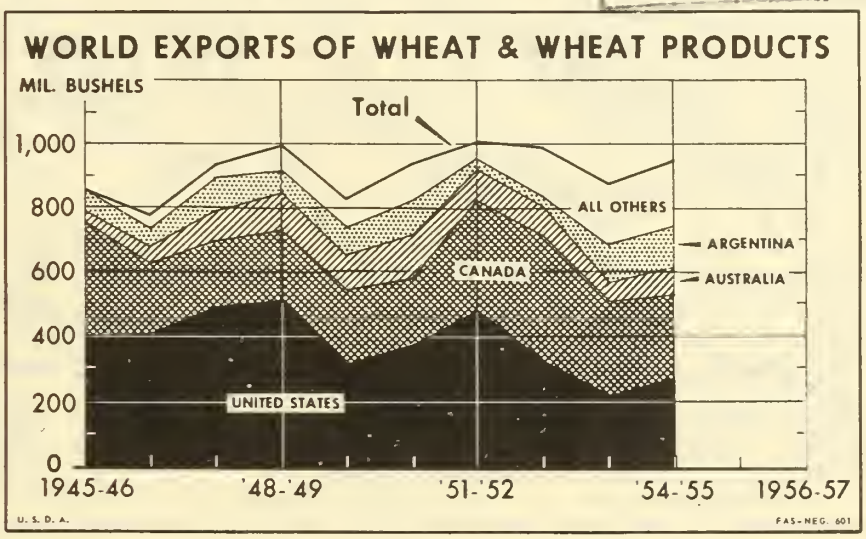
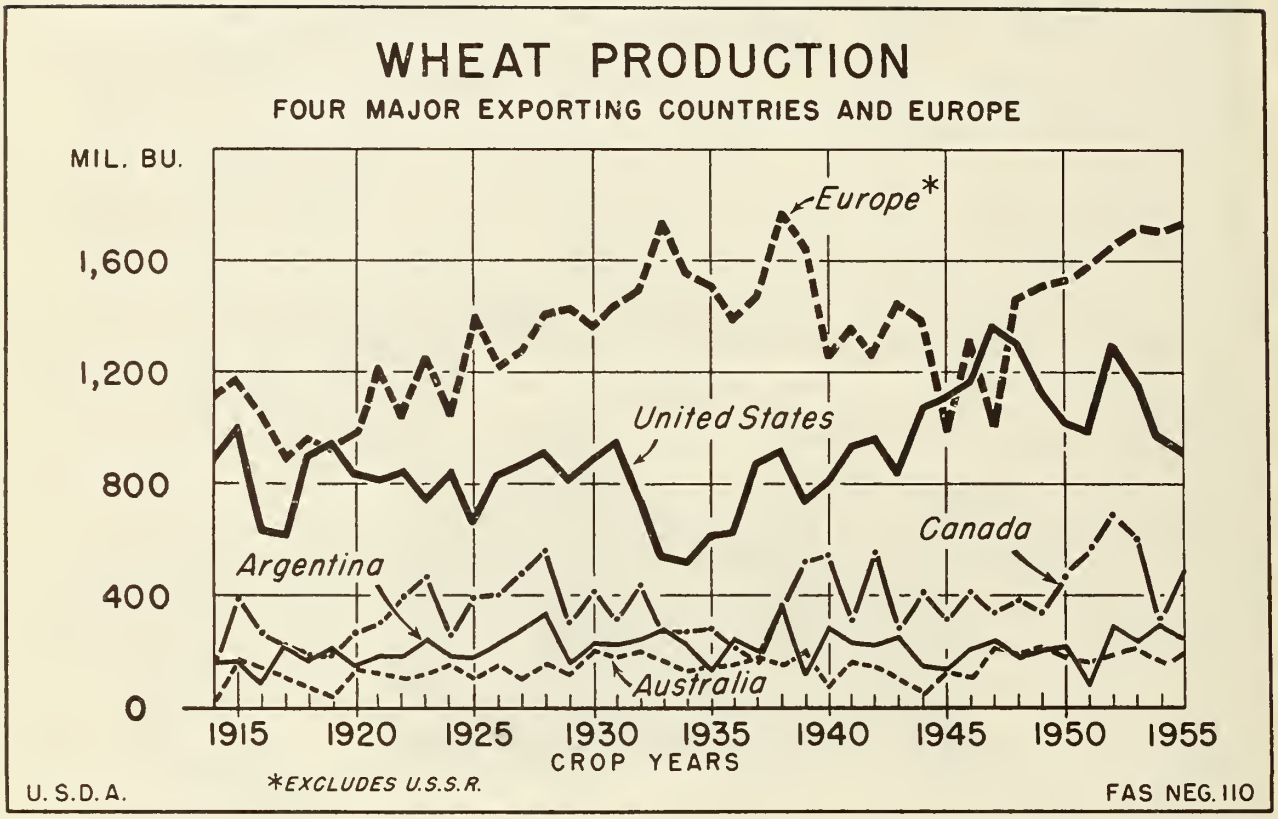


World exports in 1954-55 totaled 943 million bushels, 7 percent above a year earlier and 3 percent above the 1945-53 average. The increase from a year earlier reflected higher imports by Europe, because of low miling quality of their crop, and some replenishment of reduced reserve stocks.

For many years the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina were the only countries consistently exporting large quantities of wheat. The reduced export level in the past two years reflects the increase in the importance of France, included in "all others", which has now emerged as one of the major exporting countries.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



Total estimated wheat production in the 4 exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--together with Europe in 1955 is about 3,600 million bushels, 4 percent above 1954 and 6 percent above the 1944-53 average. Production was up generally, except in the United States, with Canada sharply above the small crop of last year.

European wheat production was greatly reduced during World War II. In the postwar period, United States production was greatly expanded to meet world needs, especially those of Europe. Canadian production rose sharply beginning in 1950 and some expansion also took place in Australia in 1947.

The upward trend of European production during the 1920's and 1930's corresponds rather closely with the decline in world trade, particularly in the 1930's.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rice

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 25, 1955

SUMMARY

Wheat prices this year have been closer to the loan levels than they usually are early in the season. The strength in prices in the face of the largest supply in history is due to the large quantities of old crop wheat held in CCC inventories and to the reduced 1955 production, leaving relatively small supplies in commercial channels. The level of prices in the last half of the marketing year will depend upon the amount of wheat which farmers place under support between now and next January 31. The quantity of wheat placed under support through September 15 totaled 124 million bushels, which is much less than the 233 million bushels from the 1954 crop under support on the same date a year earlier.

Total wheat supplies in the U. S. for the current 1955-56 marketing year are estimated at about 1,940 million bushels, 3 percent above last year's record. Production this year was reduced by acreage allotments and marketing quotas, but this was more than offset by the increase in carryover stocks. Domestic disappearance is now estimated at about 625 million bushels, somewhat above the relatively small disappearance in 1954-55. Exports in 1955-56, at the 1954-55 level of 274 million, would leave slightly larger carryover stocks July 1, 1956 than the 1,021 million bushels of the year earlier.

In the last two years, wheat production has been brought into much closer balance with demand. This has been accomplished by a reduction in acreage under the acreage allotment and marketing quota programs and by maintaining exports through the aid of Government financing. With world wheat production increasing, it may be difficult for the United States to maintain the present level of wheat exports over the next several years. Even if we could maintain exports at this level, the production from the minimum allotment of 55 million acres would, with average weather conditions, result in an annual production almost equal to total disappearance. This, of course, would permit only a very slow reduction in our carryover stocks.

World production of wheat during 1955 is estimated at 7,315 million bushels, 6 percent above 1954, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Canada has a large crop and the 1955-56 supply of about 992 million bushels approximates the all-time

record supply in 1953-54. Wheat production in Western Europe was estimated at about the same as in 1954, with increases in Italy and Germany offsetting substantial declines in Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavia. The quality is generally much better than last year, when an unusually large amount was used for feed because of the poor quality. An increase of 5 percent in the wheat production in Eastern Europe was indicated. Estimates for Asia were slightly below a year ago, while production in Africa was estimated to be 15 percent less than in 1954. In Australia, a wheat crop of 200 million bushels was forecast compared with 167 million last year. Although it is too early for a reliable indication of prospects in South America, recent reports suggest that the outturn will be somewhat less than in 1954.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

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THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

Wheat Supplies in 1955-56 Above Year Ago; Carryover July 1, 1956 May Be Up Slightly

Total wheat supplies for the 1955-56 marketing year are estimated at about 1,941 million bushels, consisting of the July 1, 1955 carryover of 1,021 million, a crop estimated at 916 million, and imports, mostly of feeding quality wheat, of about the same as the 4 million bushels last year. Total supplies of this size are an all-time record high, exceeding last year's record of 1,876 million bushels by about 3 percent.

Domestic disappearance for 1955-56 is now estimated at about 625 million bushels, somewhat above the relatively small disappearance in 1954-55. Food use (including use by Territories of the United States and military food) may be above 485 million bushels, or about the same as last year. Feed use may be about 75 million bushels, which is above the low level of 1954-55, but still below the long-time average. The current estimate for feeding is somewhat above earlier estimates.

Domestic disappearance of about 625 million bushels would leave about 1,315 million bushels from the total supply for export and carryover. Exports in 1955-56 may be about equal to the 274 million in 1954-55.

Exports of wheat and products in terms of wheat from July through September of this year are estimated at about 70 million bushels compared with 54 million in the same period a year ago. A total disappearance of about 900 million bushels would result in a further, but a small, increase in the carryover stocks July 1, 1956.

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and disposition, United States, average 1950-54 and annual, 1950-55 1/

Item	Year beginning July						
	1950-54	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 2/	1955 3/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	508	425	396	256	562	902	1,021
Production	1,088	1,019	981	1,299	1,169	970	916
Imports 4/	15	12	32	21	6	4	4
Total	1,611	1,456	1,409	1,576	1,737	1,876	1,941
Domestic disappearance							
Food 5/	490	493	496	489	488	487	485
Seed	79	87	87	88	69	63	63
Industry	6/	6/	1	6/	6/	6/	6/
Feed 7/	85	114	94	119	7/61	8/31	75
Total	654	694	678	696	618	581	623
Exports 8/	330	366	475	318	217	274	275
Total disappearance	984	1,060	1,153	1,014	835	855	898
Stocks on June 30	627	396	256	562	902	1,021	1,043

1/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 5/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories and military food use at home and abroad. 6/ Less than 500,000 bushels. 7/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. It has been assumed roughly to represent feed, but in 1953-54, the residual at 61 million was less than the 69 million represented as fed on farms where grown, and in 1954-55 the 31 million was below the 56 million represented as fed on farms where grown. 8/ Actual exports including exports for civilian feeding under the military supply program.

Prospects Are for Continued Large Wheat Carryovers

In the last two years, wheat production has been brought into much closer balance with demand. This has been accomplished by a reduction in acreage under the acreage allotment and marketing quota programs and by maintaining exports through the aid of Government financing. With world wheat production increasing, it may be difficult for the United States to maintain the present level of wheat exports over the next several years. Even if we could maintain exports at this level, the production from the minimum allotment of 55 million acres would, with average weather conditions, result in an annual production almost equal to total disappearance. This, of course, would permit only a very slow reduction in our carryover stocks.

October 1 Stocks Record Large

Stocks of wheat on October 1 were the largest of record and totaled 1,740 million bushels (table 12). These were 4 percent above a year earlier and 42 percent above average. Off-farm stocks of 1,325 million bushels compare with 1,247 million a year earlier. Disappearance in July-September is indicated at 197 million bushels, which compares with 196 million for the same period a year ago and 192 million 2 years ago.

Of the total October 1 stocks, the CCC owned 927 million bushels, which was divided as follows, by classes, in million bushels: Hard red winter, 640, hard red spring, 132; soft red winter, 37; white, 105; and mixed and unclassified, 13. Table 6 shows CCC ownership by States, and table 8 by classes in the various CCC Office areas.

Wheat Production 6 Percent Below 1954 And 21 Percent Below Average

Production of all wheat is estimated at 915.5 million bushels, a decrease of more than 1 million bushels from the September 1 estimate. This is 6 percent smaller than the 1954 crop and 21 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The change from a month ago is due to a decrease in spring wheat other than durum. The winter wheat crop of 689 million bushels, for which the last estimate was made as of August 1, is included in the all-wheat production total. The indicated average yield per harvested acre of all wheat is 19.3 bushels compared with 18.1 in 1954 and the average of 17.1 bushels. Acreage seeded, yield per seeded acre, and production of all wheat and winter and spring wheat, 1919-54, are shown in the August 19 issue of The Wheat Situation, page 27.

The all-spring wheat crop is now indicated at 226 million bushels, over 1 million bushels less than in September. A crop of this size would be 26 percent larger than the 1954 production of 179 million bushels but 21 percent smaller than average. The indicated yield per harvested acre for the U. S. at 16.8 bushels is 4.9 bushels above last year and 2.2 bushels above average.

The production of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 211.7 million bushels, 1.3 million bushels below the September 1 forecast. The 1955 crop is 22 percent more than the 1954 production but 16 percent below average. The decrease from a month ago was largely in Montana, where prospects declined more than 2½ million bushels, more than offsetting improvement in South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Oregon.

Average yield per harvested acre of spring wheat other than durum is indicated at 17.1 bushels compared with 12.6 in 1954 and the average of 14.8 bushels.

Production of durum wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas is estimated at 14.4 million bushels. This is slightly above the September 1 estimate and is more than 2½ times as large as last year but less than half the average. The indicated yield per acre for the three-State area is 13.4 bushels compared with 4.2 in 1954 and the average of 13.0 bushels. The durum production estimate does not include durum being grown in Montana. The acreage in Montana may be as large as 250,000 acres and, assuming durum yields about the same as for other spring wheat, production would total about 5½ million bushels. Durum acreage and production are included in other spring wheat estimates for Montana.

Heavy rains brought ideal seed bed conditions for the entire winter wheat belt for the 1956 crop. Fall seeding of wheat is now nearing completion not only in the Great Plains Area but also in the Pacific Northwest. However, it was delayed in the Middle and North Atlantic States because of continued heavy rains.

Seasonal Price Pattern Related to Quantity Placed under Support, Which to Date is Sharply Below Year Ago

Wheat prices this year have been closer to the loan levels than they usually are early in the season. The strength in prices in the face of the largest supply in history is due to the large quantities of old crop wheat held in CCC inventories and to the reduced 1955 production, leaving relatively small supplies in commercial channels. The level of prices in the last half of the marketing year will depend upon

the amount of wheat which farmers place under support between now and next January 31. The quantity of wheat placed under support through September 15 totaled 124 million bushels, which is much less than the 233 million bushels from the 1954 crop under support on the same date a year earlier, even after taking into consideration the much smaller crop.

The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat, 15 percent protein, has been and is currently above the effective loan, which encourages selling rather than placing under support. The price of No. 2 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, has been close to the loan, but selling by farmers has become greatly reduced. The sizable quantity of free supplies of hard red wheat and the relatively larger supplies of free hard red winter wheat are limiting factors to seasonal advances in prices of these quality wheats from present levels. With prices of ordinary protein hard red winter wheat still considerably below the support rate, there will be a tendency for these to continue to go under support, which should tend to strengthen prices of such wheat. Soft red winter wheat prices are even farther below the loan, which is conducive to continued movement under support. As a result, free supplies may become limited and prices of soft red wheat advance seasonally from current relatively low levels. If the price of soft white wheat continues below the loan, large quantities will go under support, which will tend to be a price-supporting factor.

On October 24 the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat at Minneapolis, ordinary protein, at $2.40 was 6 cents above the effective loan ($2.41 less storage allowance of 7 cents). At Portland, No. 1 Soft White, at $2.14, was 7 cents below the effective loan. The price of No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City, at $2.11, was 19 cents below the effective loan. The price of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis, at $1.98, was 32 cents below. The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein, at Minneapolis, was 7 cents above the effective loan, and at Kansas City the price of No. 2 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, which had been about at the effective loan, has now dropped to 4 cents under that level.

On October 24, prices at Kansas City and St. Louis were about 7 cents and 9 cents above the low levels reached in late August. Prices of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis, however, were about 17 cents above the low reached the middle of August. The peak in the movement of winter wheat to market occurred in July and the peak for spring wheat was reached in mid-August. In mid-August the national average price received by farmers was $1.90 per bushel. In mid-September the average rose to $1.92, but was 15 cents below the average of a year earlier. The 1954 national loan rate was $2.24 and the 1955 rate is $2.08.

The CCC had 914 million bushels of wheat still remaining uncommitted on October 12. Sales since July 1 totaled 67 million bushels. On July 1, inventory of the CCC totaled 976 million bushels, and there were still 11 million bushels outstanding under loan from the 1954 crop and 3 million of 1953 crop resealed.

Sales of wheat and flour under the 1955-56 International Wheat Agreement program totaled 19.5 million bushels from August 1 to October 18. This compares with 38.9 million for the same period a year ago. In 1954-55 exports of wheat, including flour in terms of wheat, by the IWA totaled 131.6 million bushels. These were at an average subsidy rate of 74.8 cents per bushel. In 1953-54, IWA exports totaled 98.6 million bushels, with an average subsidy of 46.1 cents per bushel.

Table 14 shows United States exports of wheat by countries of destination for 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Bluejacket Wheat Added to Undesirable List

Bluejacket was added to the list of wheat varieties designated for a 20-cent-per-bushel discount in 1956 wheat price-support rates because of inferior milling or baking qualities. The discount for Bluejacket wheat, which is in the Hard Red Winter Class, will apply in the 13 States of Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. One or more varieties previously had been designated for all of these States except Arkansas. This action increases the number of States to 22 in which this discount will be effective for 1956-crop wheat.

Wheat Sanitation Requirements to Become Effective July 1, 1956

The Food and Drug Administration announced September 16 that it will tighten sanitary requirements on wheat beginning next July. The basis of legal action against filth-contaminated wheat will be lowered to the following levels: 1 or more rodent pellets per pint of wheat (liquid measure) or 1 percent or more of insect-damaged kernels. The change will be put into effect July 1, 1956, to coincide with the beginning of the crop year and thus permit the grain trade time to make the necessary adjustments.

Total Wheat Used for Food Unchanged from 50 Years Ago

Wheat consumption per person in the United States has been declining during the past 50 years. However, with the increased population, the total quantity now used is about the same as it was 50 years ago. Table 2 shows total wheat used for food since 1937 together with other supply and distribution items.

The per capita consumption in 1954 averaged 177 pounds, and 173 pounds is estimated for 1955, compared with 310 pounds in 1909, the first year shown in the series. In the last 8 years, the decline has averaged two and one-half pounds per year.

The total consumption of wheat for food in 1954 was 475 million bushels, the same as in 1909. The estimate for 1955 is 474 million bushels.

The long-time decline in the per capita consumption of wheat has been accompanied by the increasing emphasis on a greater variety of foods in the American diet. Less bread, potatoes, and corn meal are being consumed, but much more processed vegetables and processed fruit, poultry and eggs, and some dairy products.

This change in the makeup of the average American diet is due to many factors, among which are increased consumer purchasing power, greater availability of fruits and vegetables and other items, and increased knowledge of the nutritional importance of various foods in the balanced diet. The movement of our population from farm to city and the reduction in heavy labor on farms and in mines and factories, improved food handling, food processing, and keeping facilities have all contributed to changes in diet.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World Wheat Production up 6 Percent 1/

World wheat production for 1955 was forecast at 7,315 million bushels in late September by the Foreign Agricultural Service on the basis of preliminary reports, only slightly below the all-time high of 7,420 million bushels in 1952 (table on page 29). The increase of 385 million bushels, or about 6 percent, from last year, is due mainly to increased acreage, and slightly higher yields. Canada and the Soviet Union accounted for a large part of the increase in production. The current world production forecast is 20 percent above the 1935-39 average of 6,085 million bushels and 24 percent above the 1945-49 average of 5,900 million bushels.

1/ Foreign Crops and Markets, September 26, 1955. The second forecast of world wheat production is scheduled for release in the December 12 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

Indications are generally favorable for Europe and Asia, which would tend to reduce import needs in those important importing areas. Production is larger in most of these countries, and the quality in European countries is generally much better than that of 1954, when an unusually large amount of wheat was fed because of the large proportion of poor-quality grain harvested.

Supplies of wheat are at a record level in the principal exporting countries of the Northern Hemisphere. The large supply is attributed to record carryover stocks in the United States and large Canadian production and carryover. Southern Hemisphere supplies are also at a very high level, with a record supply indicated for Australia, and large supplies for Argentina.

Conditions in the minor exporting countries are variable, but a net increase over 1954 availabilities seems assured. Turkey's harvest shows a substantial recovery from the poor 1954 outturn, though it is still below the high level of the previous 2 years. Production in France approaches the record level of a year ago and that country is expected to have an exportable surplus of about 100 million bushels. Sweden and Syria, in contrast, harvested small wheat crops and are expected to have little, if any, surplus for export this season.

Wheat supplies in North America are the largest of record, as a result of record levels in both the United States and Canada. The supply of about 992 million bushels in Canada at the beginning of the 1955-56 season approximated the record supply for 1953-54 and is 91 million bushels larger than the total for 1954-55. The 1955 crop, now estimated at 498 million bushels, is about 200 million over the unusually small 1954 harvest, but somewhat below the high level of the crops for the preceding 3 years. The substantial increase over last year is entirely due to increased yields, since acreage is 2.8 million acres smaller than in 1954. Current estimates place the average yield for this season at 23.2 bushels per acre, an increase of 10½ bushels over the average for the past year. Despite a decrease in the acreage, durum wheat production this year in Canada is estimated at 17.2 million bushels compared with 6.6 million in 1954.

Wheat production in Western Europe is estimated to total about the same as in 1954, with increases in a few countries, especially in Italy and the Republic of Germany, offsetting substantial declines in Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavia. The crop in Italy is estimated at the near-record figure of 323 million bushels, compared with 267 million last year. The quality of the 1955 Western European crop is reportedly good except for a lower protein content in a number of areas.

Preliminary reports place the wheat crop in France near the record 1954 harvest, which assures a substantial surplus for export again this year. Preliminary reports indicate that a record wheat crop is expected in the Republic of Germany, exceeding the 1954 production by 15 percent. The quality of the crop is higher than last year in both countries.

Production in Greece is estimated to be 49 million bushels compared with 45 million in 1954 and the record production of 51 million bushels in 1953. A larger crop than last year is also forecast for Yugoslavia as a result of better growing conditions.

In Spain a drop from last year's high wheat production of 180 million bushels to about 150 million is forecast. Comparatively high carryover stocks, however, should slightly offset the reduced production. Extended drought in that country during the growing season reduced yields somewhat below the high 1954 yields. Drought also cut crop yields sharply in Portugal, and the present estimate for the 1955 crop is little more than half the large outturn of last year.

The wheat crop in the United Kingdom is currently estimated at 86.5 million bushels, compared with 104 million last year. Unfavorable weather conditions at seeding time caused a sharp reduction in acreage. Yields are very good, however. Imports of wheat during 1955-56 are expected to be maintained at a relatively high level, and may include a larger proportion of milling quality wheat than during the 1954-55 season.

In most areas of Eastern Europe, growing conditions were more favorable than in 1954, and a wheat total at least 5 percent above the 1954 production is forecast. Conditions appear best in Poland, where growing conditions were indicated to be unusually favorable.

Preliminary information from the Soviet Union points to a larger wheat harvest this season. An expansion of 27 million acres of spring wheat was officially reported. This expansion, however, was largely in low-yielding areas and may have been partially offset by some winterkilling of the fall sown wheat. Better yields are reported for the winter wheat belts of the Ukraine and Northern Caucasus, where a serious drought reduced yields last year. Delivery of grain to the Soviet Government and fulfillment of the quotas are reported considerably ahead of those of a year ago in a number of important wheat producing regions.

Reporting countries of Asia show wide variations in their wheat prospects. Among the leading producers, larger outturns than last year were reported for Turkey, India, and Iran, while somewhat smaller harvests were reported for Pakistan, Syria, and Iraq. The outlook for

Turkey is much better than last year, though it is still well below the record production of the 2 previous years. Some wheat surplus should be available for export again this season.

Iraq, an exporter of moderate quantities of wheat last season, has a much smaller crop this year and can be expected to be a net importer during the current season. Wheat imports have been authorized and the import duty on wheat has been removed for a period of 9 months. Syria also can be expected to be out of the wheat export market because of a sharp reduction in its current harvest.

Wheat production in Africa is estimated to be about 15 percent less than in 1954, largely because of smaller acreage. Reduced acreage was general throughout the important producing countries, especially in Tunisia, Egypt, and French Morocco.

The crop recently seeded in South America may be smaller than in 1954, because of less favorable prospects for Argentina. Though admittedly too early for an accurate appraisal, recent reports suggest that the outturn there will be somewhat less than in 1954.

In Australia a wheat crop of 200 million bushels is forecast, compared with 167 million bushels last season. Such a large production, together with the present high level of stocks, indicates that export availabilities for 1955-56 may be at a record level. The excellent prospects are attributed to good growing conditions, improved varieties, and better farming methods.

World Wheat Trade in 1955-56 May Approximate that of 1954-55

World export prospects remain unchanged from those given in the August issue of The Wheat Situation. The higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries should result in maintaining world imports at about the 1954-55 level. Preliminary data indicate that the world trade in wheat, including products, in 1954-55 totaled about 943 million bushels. This is 7 percent more than the 879 million bushels exported in the previous year and 3 percent above the 1945-53 average of 912 million bushels. It is 12 percent below the record exports of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52.

The increase in exports in 1954-55 can be accounted for in part by the fact that Europe's 1954 wheat crop, although virtually as large as that of the year before, was disappointing in quality and much of it unsuitable for milling. This was reflected in an increase in imports. Another factor contributing to the increased world exports of wheat and

flour during the year just ended was the tendency on the part of importers to build up reserve stocks which had been heavily drawn upon during the preceding season. Furthermore, in contrast with 1953-54, when expectations of a decline in wheat prices led many importing countries to defer purchases, the more firm price situation prevailing during 1954-55 tended to encourage increased imports.

Increasing Shift from Dollar to Non-Dollar Suppliers

A marked change has taken place in recent years in the proportion of the world's total wheat import requirements supplied by the various dollar and non-dollar exporting areas. The two leading dollar exporting countries are the United States and Canada. The share of the world's wheat exports supplied by these countries declined from 77 percent in 1951-52 to 72 percent in 1952-53, to 57 percent in 1953-54, and to an estimated 56 percent in 1954-55. In the same period, the share of the total supplied by Australia and Argentina, the two leading non-dollar exporters, increased from 12 percent in 1951-52 to 23 percent in 1954-55. This trend was reflected by a continuation of the practice of many importers of assuring themselves of supplies through bilateral trade agreements and barter deals.

The other non-dollar wheat exporters include mainly France, Sweden, Turkey, French North Africa, Syria, Russia, the countries of the Danube Basin, and Uruguay. Complete details with respect to the quantities actually supplied by each of the latter areas during 1954-55 are not yet available, but the total is provisionally estimated at 198 million bushels compared with 193 million bushels a year earlier.

The only other countries in the non-dollar group supplying larger wheat exports than a year earlier were French North Africa and Uruguay. Current indications are that 1954-55 exports from such non-dollar countries as Turkey, Sweden, and Syria were much below the level of the preceding year.

France Becomes One of the Largest Wheat Exporters

The rise of France during 1954-55 to an important place among the world's wheat and flour exporters was a development of outstanding significance to the future competitive status of United States, Canadian, Australian and Argentine exporters in world markets. France increased her exports from 40 million in 1953-54 to an estimated 87 million bushels in 1954-55. While it is still too early to make a firm prediction, current indications are that French wheat exports in 1955-56 may be fully as large as last season.

The emergence of France as one of the world's large wheat and flour exporters has been a long time in the making. The upward trend in French wheat production and exports can be attributed largely to the activities of the French Cereals Office which has devoted nearly a decade of effort not only toward making the country independent of foreign sources of supply for wheat but also toward making it one of the world's recognized major wheat exporters. This has been accomplished largely by guaranteeing minimum prices to producers and by subsidizing exports.

Turkish Wheat Exports Decline

Turkey is another country that has only recently attained status as an important wheat exporter. Exports reaching a peak of 32 million bushels in 1953-54 compare with a prewar (1934-38) average of only 3 million bushels. However, because of a poor crop in 1954--180 million bushels against 240 million bushels a year earlier--exports during 1954-55 amounted to only 15 million bushels.

Wheat Supplies in 4 Major Overseas Exporting Countries up over 100 Million Bushels

Supplies of wheat available for export or carryover in the four principal exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia) on October 1 totaled 2,230 million bushels. This compares with 2,107 million a year ago and 1,960 million two years ago. The 1955 crops are included in the supplies for the United States and Canada. Supplies in Canada are a 100 million bushels more than a year ago due to the sharp increase in the 1955 crop. Supplies available for export on October 1, after deducting domestic requirements for the season, totaled as follows, with comparable figures for a year ago in parentheses: United States, 1,244 (1,236); Canada, 778 (678); Argentina, 101 (82); and Australia, 107 (111). Exports from these four countries from July 1 through September 30, 1955 totaled 184 million bushels compared with 174 million during 1954-55 and 219 million for 1953-54.

Table 2.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-55 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	483,961	91,094	693	178,408	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,376	95,015	193	105,455	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,265	80,815	192	111,211	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,919	1,456,022	489,827	87,427	192	102,690	680,136	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,059,788
1951	396,234	980,810	31,609	1,408,653	481,545	87,252	930	92,203	661,930	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,152,983
1952	255,670	1,298,957	21,602	1,576,229	474,187	88,258	175	118,006	680,626	13,620	315,652	3,845	1,013,743
1953	562,486	1,169,484	5,537	1,737,507	473,667	68,713	178	61,381	603,939	12,034	215,199	3,953	835,125
1954 7/	902,382	969,781	4,434	1,876,597	474,085	62,905	228	31,628	568,846	9,882	273,193	3,990	855,911
1955 7/	1,020,686	915,528	(4,000)	(1,941,000)									

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 216.5; and for 1954-55, 273.7. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island; partly estimated 7/ Preliminary. 8/ For the period July-December 1954, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 13 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. (This occurred also for July-December 1953 and 1952). This discrepancy may be counted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies.

Table 3.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1944-55 1/

Period	Carry-over stocks 2/	Pro-duction	Imports 3/	Total supply	Continental United States disappearance: Processed for food	Total used for seed	Indus-trial	Feed	Total domestic	Military pro-curement 4/	Exports 5/	Ship-ments 6/	Total disap-pearance
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1944													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,634	1,414,300	233,467	58,475	54,390	173,234	519,566	41,879	22,918	1,590	585,953
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,750	833,097	239,208	21,988	28,742	126,861	416,799	108,268	26,188	2,662	553,917
1945													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	1,925	1,388,728	256,010	59,109	19,530	160,340	494,989	61,832	147,973	2,014	706,808
Jan.-June	681,920	---	112	682,032	217,723	22,897	1,772	136,208	378,600	29,051	172,052	2,243	581,946
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,816	441,714	37,949	127,873	2,220	609,756
Jan.-June	642,486	---	46	642,532	202,666	23,631	47	75,709	302,053	54,510	200,172	1,960	558,695
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	53	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	54,947	386,236	67,020	186,711	2,067	642,034
Jan.-June	800,767	---	96	800,863	220,485	23,884	90	123,461	367,920	81,593	153,510	1,897	604,920
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,336	67,703	92	34,250	350,381	107,588	166,557	1,831	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,040	27,312	101	71,205	321,658	73,930	161,270	1,884	558,742
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,514	57,099	100	24,813	332,526	102,543	69,248	1,938	506,255
Jan.-June	899,627	---	2,055	901,682	233,751	23,716	92	86,398	343,957	20,983	109,965	2,063	476,968
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,389	2,243	1,446,346	247,297	60,389	98	18,868	326,652	16,566	99,299	1,827	444,344
Jan.-June	1,002,002	---	9,676	1,011,678	242,530	27,038	94	83,822	353,484	24,701	235,214	2,045	615,444
1951													
July-Dec.	396,234	980,810	17,434	1,394,478	246,437	61,133	727	7,633	315,930	9,371	214,608	1,998	541,907
Jan.-June	852,571	---	14,175	866,746	235,108	26,119	203	84,570	346,000	7,343	255,739	1,994	611,076
1952													
July-Dec.	255,670	1,298,957	17,669	1,572,296	245,654	61,258	73	8/-3,165	303,820	6,307	154,436	1,818	466,381
Jan.-June	1,105,915	---	3,933	1,109,848	228,533	27,000	102	121,171	376,806	7,313	161,216	2,027	547,362
1953													
July-Dec.	562,486	1,169,484	1,581	1,733,551	244,036	48,786	101	8/-7,831	285,092	6,154	108,010	2,029	401,285
Jan.-June	1,332,266	---	3,956	1,336,222	229,631	19,927	77	69,212	318,847	5,880	107,189	1,924	433,840
1954 7/													
July-Dec.	902,382	969,781	884	1,873,047	244,978	46,000	62	8/-13,050	277,990	5,258	122,003	1,939	407,190
Jan.-June	1,465,857	---	3,550	1,469,407	229,107	16,905	166	44,678	290,856	4,624	151,190	2,051	448,721
1955 7/													
July-Dec.	1,020,686	915,528											

See table 2 for footnotes.

Table 4.- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-55

Period	Exports 1/											Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/			
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina			Total exports 1/	Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial: Regular	Commercial: In bond 2/	USDA procurement 3/	Total	Commercial	USDA	Total								
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	89	0	89	2,558	1,586	0	1,586	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	85	0	85	2,278	1,359	0	1,359	---	---	---	---
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	123	0	123	2,162	1,688	0	1,688	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	114	0	114	4,596	1,459	0	1,459	---	---	---	---
1937 Jan.-June	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	131	0	131	4,988	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	116	0	116	42,284	1,655	0	1,655	---	---	---	---
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	129	0	129	61,605	1,751	0	1,751	---	---	-	---
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	148	0	148	46,200	1,577	0	1,577	---	---	---	---
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,687	29	0	13,716	153	0	153	61,882	1,486	0	1,486	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	198	0	198	28,477	1,845	0	1,845	---	---	---	---
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	167	0	167	16,781	1,813	0	1,813	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	114	0	114	16,867	1,744	0	1,744	---	---	---	---
1941 Jan.-June	4,865	0	4,865	12,013	9	0	12,022	112	0	112	16,999	1,941	0	1,941	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	107	39	146	15,680	1,842	0	1,842	---	6,091	1,049	7,140
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7,615	41	50	91	12,094	1,634	923	2,557	---	7,343	1,650	8,993
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	71	165	236	9,316	1,069	1,439	2,508	---	7,343	1,929	9,272
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,705	16,075	135	1,108	1,243	21,644	204	2,803	3,007	---	11,649	4,324	15,973
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,498	9,998	49	963	1,012	18,524	159	1,328	1,487	---	11,649	5,701	17,350
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	106	966	1,072	24,210	180	1,444	1,624	6,151	28,258	11,003	45,412
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	181	1,409	1,590	2,807	27,457	11,615	41,879
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	245	2,417	2,662	45,400	50,058	12,810	108,268
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	289	5,028	5,317	147,973	2,014	0	2,014	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	900	508	1,408	172,052	2,243	0	2,243	23,179	4,992	880	29,051
July-Dec.	5,265	70,961	76,226	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	319	1,730	127,873	2,220	0	2,220	26,076	11,350	523	37,949
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,533	120,635	1,707	61	1,768	200,172	1,960	0	1,960	20,095	33,885	530	54,510
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	876	488	1,364	186,711	2,067	0	2,067	48,570	18,001	449	67,020
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,897	0	1,897	52,749	28,304	540	81,593
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,880	0	6,050	58,930	669	0	669	166,557	1,831	0	1,831	82,037	25,331	220	107,588
1949 Jan.-June	12,278	113,431	125,709	30,664	82	4,528	35,274	287	0	287	161,270	1,884	0	1,884	60,716	12,952	262	73,930
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	333	0	333	69,248	1,938	0	1,938	98,593	3,867	83	102,543
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	223	0	223	109,965	2,063	0	2,063	19,751	1,178	54	20,983
July-Dec.	49,378	33,348	82,726	15,449	10	845	16,304	269	0	269	99,299	1,827	0	1,827	12,605	3,685	276	16,566
1951 Jan.-June	122,719	85,028	207,747	22,594	458	4,177	27,229	238	0	238	235,214	2,045	0	2,045	18,757	3,964	1,980	24,701
July-Dec.	130,410	61,689	192,099	21,484	79	722	22,285	224	0	224	214,608	1,998	0	1,998	4,046	3,629	1,696	9,371
1952 Jan.-June	197,108	37,923	235,031	18,800	272	1,325	20,397	311	0	311	255,739	1,994	0	1,994	1,208	4,376	1,759	7,343
July-Dec.	129,030	3,528	132,558	20,602	298	711	21,611	267	0	267	154,436	1,818	0	1,818	686	3,551	2,070	6,307
1953 Jan.-June	132,183	9,338	141,521	18,391	292	705	19,388	307	0	307	161,216	2,027	0	2,027	2,016	3,443	1,854	7,313
July-Dec.	59,307	32,356	91,663	15,230	175	684	16,089	258	0	258	108,010	2,029	0	2,029	336	4,201	1,617	6,154
1954 Jan.-June	84,686	5,157	89,843	16,146	3	925	17,074	272	0	272	107,189	1,924	0	1,924	953	3,506	1,421	5,880
July-Dec.	92,812	8,259	101,071	20,203	286	120	20,609	323	0	323	122,003	1,939	0	1,939	963	2,938	1,357	5,258
1955 Jan.-June	112,847	11,714	124,561	26,002	212	0	26,214	415	0	415	151,190	2,051	0	2,051	---	3,185	1,439	4,624

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding, and exports of flour from foreign wheat milled in bond.
2/ U. S. wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond for export.
3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter, total exports including wheat and other products, are given in table 2, footnote 5.
4/ Shipments, partly estimated, are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.
5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 5 .- Wheat and wheat flour: United States imports and exports, 1939-54

IMPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	For domestic use 2/				Wheat for milling in bond and export 2/	Total
	Full-duty wheat	Wheat for feed 3/	Flour 4/	Total wheat and flour		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	56	86	335	477	9,953	10,430
1940	165	3,237	291	3,693	7,331	11,024
1941	1,700	1,785	179	3,664	11,912	15,576
1942	806	150	100	1,056	7,577	8,633
1943	5/136,013	189	157	136,359	10,952	147,311
1944	5/26,235	15,919	194	42,348	9,213	51,561
1945	1,136	767	97	2,000	11,591	13,591
1946	21	29	7	57	1,984	2,041
1947	7	117	6	130	19	149
1948	1,317	10	174	1,501	3,070	4,571
1949	1,003	1,097	119	2,219	9,621	11,840
1950	174	11,647	5	11,826	8,180	20,006
1951	1,475	29,921	109	31,505	5,907	37,412
1952	1,016	20,383	117	21,516	6,415	27,931
1953	999	4,300	135	5,434	3,089	8,523
1954	1,287	2,915	83	4,285	1,004	5,289

EXPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	Non-military exports			Military exports 6/			Total U. S. wheat and flour	Other flour 2/ 7/	Total wheat and flour
	Wheat	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total	Wheat	Flour wholly from U.S. wheat	Total			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	2/23,636	2/21,232	44,868	0	0	0	44,868	9,406	54,274
1940	2/10,810	2/22,812	33,622	0	0	0	33,622	6,935	40,557
1941	2/12,632	8/14,894	27,526	0	0	0	27,526	9,130	36,656
1942	2/ 6,555	2/19,948	26,503	0	0	0	26,503	6,900	33,403
1943	2/11,942	2/28,333	40,275	0	0	0	40,275	10,835	51,110
1944	2/19,010	2/28,304	47,314	54,358	40,233	94,591	141,905	9,398	151,303
1945	2/226,135	2/79,872	306,007	46,878	35,489	82,367	388,374	12,688	401,062
1946	9/153,995	10/166,291	320,286	44,796	28,896	73,692	393,978	6,642	400,620
1947	11/207,362	12/133,085	340,447	97,326	41,019	138,345	2/478,792	1,028	479,820
1948	232,666	102,385	335,051	142,754	24,754	167,508	2/502,559	2,745	505,304
1949	140,377	39,248	179,625	118,344	501	118,845	2/298,470	9,700	308,170
1950	290,473	43,607	334,080	31,362	131	31,493	2/365,573	8,441	374,014
1951	427,130	42,332	469,462	5,254	0	5,254	2/474,716	4,927	479,643
1952	274,079	40,409	314,488	2,702	0	2,702	2/317,190	6,871	324,061
1953	181,506	32,984	214,490	1,289	228	1,517	2/216,007	3,316	219,323
1954	225,631	46,326	271,957	963	0	963	2/272,920	1,123	274,043

1/ Includes flour expressed in wheat equivalent. Exports of wheat products other than flour, not shown in the table, expressed in thousand bushels, wheat equivalent, beginning with 1941-42, were as follows: 326; 1,265; 2,347; 2,464; 2,213; 3,441; 7,095; 1,438; 649; 572; 535; 574; and 530. 2/ As reported by the Department of Commerce. 3/ Classified as "unfit for human consumption" or imported for special feeding programs. 4/ Includes some flour imported free for export, which for 1939 was 214,000 bushels; 1940, 170,000 bushels; 1941, 2,000 bushels; 1942, 2,000 bushels; 1945, 19,000 bushels; 1948, 1,000 bushels; 1949, 29,000 bushels; and 1953, 2,000 bushels. 5/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation. 6/ From the National Military Establishments; financed by the United States. 7/ Mostly from imported wheat, but an average of 283,000 bushels annually of U. S. wheat was also used in the 1941-50 period. 8/ 14,072,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services. 9/ 142,637,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 10/ 154,407,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 11,884,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 11/ 184,324,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 23,038,000 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 12/ 123,546,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 9,539,000 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

Table 6.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by position, October 1, 1955

State	Bins	Country warehouses	Sub-terminal elevators	Terminal elevators	Maritime fleet	In transit 1/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	---	---	---	1,435	---	---	1,435
Mass.	---	---	---	1,161	---	---	1,161
New York	---	288	---	23,993	21,068	---	45,349
New Jersey	---	---	---	1,750	---	---	1,750
Pennsylvania	---	2	406	1,760	---	---	2,168
Ohio	1	361	3,839	3,071	---	---	7,272
Indiana	7	366	2,023	3,440	---	---	5,836
Illinois	---	3,316	2,761	6,439	---	---	12,516
Michigan	---	196	3,461	55	---	---	3,712
Wisconsin	3	283	1,016	17,463	---	1,066	19,831
Minnesota	810	1,665	1,667	51,259	---	3,611	59,012
Iowa	---	16	1,233	2,223	---	140	3,612
Missouri	1,874	3,582	954	35,772	---	500	42,682
N. Dakota	4,669	12,057	2,227	---	---	1,732	20,685
S. Dakota	11,965	5,245	---	---	---	707	17,917
Nebraska	9,261	26,602	21,671	13,426	---	1,000	71,960
Kansas	21,972	90,873	99,693	17,860	---	1,633	232,031
Maryland	---	---	---	2,054	---	---	2,054
Virginia	---	77	---	369	25,258	---	25,704
N. Carolina	---	168	---	---	---	---	168
S. Carolina	113	---	---	---	---	---	113
Georgia	---	61	---	---	---	---	61
Kentucky	---	427	---	1,405	---	---	1,832
Tennessee	---	221	25	---	---	---	246
Alabama	---	98	---	655	---	---	753
Arkansas	---	228	1	---	---	---	229
Louisiana	---	3,122	---	1,180	---	227	4,529
Oklahoma	---	35,843	45,889	---	---	3,033	84,765
Texas	---	67,927	32,501	6,356	---	4,286	111,070
Montana	121	3,040	---	---	---	412	3,573
Idaho	---	5,004	---	---	---	---	5,004
Wyoming	---	779	---	---	---	---	779
Colorado	3,034	16,973	2,252	---	---	---	22,259
N. Mexico	---	3,172	---	---	---	---	3,172
Arizona	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Utah	---	303	---	934	---	---	1,237
Nevada	---	395	---	---	---	---	395
Washington	---	17,715	2,512	20,394	15,055	1,248	56,924
Oregon	---	6,667	---	17,894	25,535	500	50,596
California	---	362	---	609	---	125	1,096
Chicago area unallocated	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	1,400
Total	53,830	307,435	224,131	232,957	86,916	21,620	926,889

1/ In transit figures represent an estimate based on outstanding loading orders issued within each State and do not reflect the actual quantity in transit. The quantity in transit is not included in any other position in the above table.

Source: Grain Division, CSS.

Table 7.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-October 1955, weekly, August-October 1955

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring: No. 1 Dark Northern, 13 percent protein, at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard Spring: No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort Willian 2/3/ (Canada)	Hard Winter No. 1 at Galveston 1/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft: Australia 3/ 4/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
January 14	2.63	1.74	2.58	2.36	---
February 18	2.66	1.75	2.60	2.38	5/1.65
March 18	2.61	1.75	2.54	2.40	---
April 15	2.60	1.75	2.52	2.39	---
May 13	2.69	1.76	2.62	2.40	6/1.62
June 17	2.64	1.76	2.36	2.47	6/1.61
July 15	2.52	1.76	2.35	2.32	6/1.61
August 12	2.37	1.75	2.27	2.18	---
September 16	2.44	1.74	2.29	2.18	---
October 14	2.40	1.69	2.28	2.14	---
Weekly					
August 19	2.37	1.76	2.24	2.14	---
26	2.37	1.75	2.23	2.14	---
September 2	2.39	1.75	2.24	2.16	---
9	2.41	1.75	2.27	2.16	---
23	2.44	1.74	2.30	2.17	---
30	2.44	1.71	2.29	2.16	---
October 7	2.44	1.69	2.30	2.15	---
21	2.44	1.69	2.26	2.14	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. 5/ Reported as average price to various countries of Asis during late February. 6/Monthly averages of Australian port prices. Later prices not available.

Table 8 .- Wheat: CCC ownership, by classes and Commodity office areas, October 1, 1955

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Chicago	Minneapolis	Portland	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard Red Winter	364,389	203,311	17,836	19,807	10,042	24,198	639,583
Hard Red Spring	16	---	8,544	101,589	224	21,367	131,740
Soft Red Winter	2,139	1,680	29,261	1	---	4,397	37,478
White	---	1	7,904	52	59,937	36,645	104,539
Durum	---	4	---	75	---	---	79
Red Durum	---	---	---	8	---	---	8
Mixed	4,424	215	4,288	---	320	309	9,556
Nonclassified	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,906
Total	370,968	205,211	67,833	121,532	70,523	86,916	926,889

Source: Grain Division, AMS.

Table 9 .- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1954-55

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White Portland 1/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
Aug.	2.58	2.40	2.35	2.15	2.58	2.48	3.81	3.10	2.10	1.94	2.32	2.16
Sept.	2.66	2.44	2.39	2.16	2.70	2.50	4.36	2.97	2.16	1.92	2.33	2.17
Week ended												
Aug. 12	2.55	2.39	2.40	2.17	2.59	2.50	3.76	3.16	2.07	1.92	2.31	2.18
19	2.56	2.39	2.33	2.13	2.55	2.45	3.82	3.13	2.12	1.94	2.32	2.15
26	2.60	2.42	2.44	2.08	2.58	2.48	3.85	3.06	2.13	1.94	2.33	2.14
Sept. 2	2.66	2.42	2.40	2.07	2.67	2.48	---	3.00	2.16	1.90	2.35	2.16
9	2.68	2.43	2.40	2.11	2.73	2.48	4.37	2.95	2.17	1.90	2.34	2.16
16	2.68	2.43	2.39	2.16	2.70	2.51	4.31	3.06	2.13	1.94	2.34	2.17
23	2.62	2.45	2.38	2.13	2.66	2.52	---	2.92	2.18	1.95	2.33	2.17
30	2.66	2.48	2.38	2.20	2.69	2.54	2/4.40	2.98	2.11	---	2.32	2.16
Oct. 7	2.71	2.48	2.39	2.15	2.74	2.50	4.50	2.99	2.13	---	2.30	2.15
14	2.66	2.48	2.42	2.24	2.73	2.50	---	3.04	2.18	---	2.30	2.14

1/ Average of daily cash quotations. 2/ Only 1 car sold.

Table 10 .- Wheat: Average closing prices of December futures, specified markets and dates, 1954-55

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
Aug.	2.15	1.98	2.29	2.11	2.36	2.22
Sept.	2.18	2.01	2.29	2.13	2.42	2.29
Week ended						
Aug. 12	2.14	1.98	2.28	2.11	2.35	2.20
19	2.16	1.95	2.29	2.10	2.35	2.21
26	2.18	1.97	2.31	2.09	2.38	2.23
Sept. 2	2.20	1.96	2.31	2.09	2.40	2.23
9	2.22	1.99	2.32	2.12	2.41	2.26
16	2.18	2.01	2.29	2.14	2.41	2.29
23	2.17	2.02	2.28	2.14	2.42	2.31
30	2.16	2.04	2.28	2.14	2.42	2.31
Oct. 7	2.17	2.04	2.30	2.13	2.42	2.30
14	2.17	2.04	2.29	2.13	2.40	2.30

Table 11.- Wheat: Estimated July 1 stocks in four major exporting countries, 1940-55

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1940	280	322	102	135	839
1941	385	517	201	75	1,178
1942	631	449	238	142	1,460
1943	619	630	288	200	1,737
1944	319	398	290	159	1,166
1945	279	314	175	50	818
1946	100	104	115	68	387
1947	84	124	125	58	391
1948	196	105	130	105	536
1949	307	135	125	95	662
1950	425	140	100	120	785
1951	396	235	85	100	816
1952	256	280	35	80	651
1953	562	439	160	95	1,256
1954	902	634	155	155	1,846
1955 3/	1,021	522	165	160	1,868

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. 2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States. 3/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistical reports of U. S. Foreign Service Offices, or other information.

Table 12.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on October 1, 1950-55

Stocks in position	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	482,251	474,667	513,218	562,654	429,474	415,019
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses 2/	320,831	273,021	366,477	458,641	539,307	593,993
Terminals (commercial) 3/	260,104	238,443	313,561	342,163	422,772	448,678
Merchant mills and mill elevators, 4/	137,422	131,963	150,243	134,477	158,981	141,413
Commodity Credit Corporation 5/	4,734	3,790	4,321	42,719	126,228	140,746
Total	1,205,342	1,121,884	1,347,820	1,540,654	1,676,762	1,739,849

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board. 2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated. 3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal markets. 4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour. 5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned wheat in transit and in Canadian elevators. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 13.- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia, October 1, 1953-55

Item	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 Preliminary
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	562	902	1,021
New crop	1,169	970	916
Total supplies	1,731	1,872	1,937
Domestic requirements for season 1/	618	582	623
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,113	1,290	1,314
Exports, July 1 through September 30 2/	68	54	70
Supplies on October 1 for export and carryover	1,045	1,236	3/1,244
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	369	583	482
New crop	614	309	498
Total supplies	983	892	980
Domestic requirements for season 1/	146	165	160
Supplies available for export and carryover	837	727	820
Exports, August 1 through September 30 2/	53	49	42
Supplies on October 1 for export and carryover	784	678	778
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	5	73	60
New crop	280	228	283
Total supplies	285	301	343
Domestic requirements for season 1/	142	129	132
Supplies available for export and carryover	143	172	211
Exports, December 1 through September 30 2/	58	90	110
Supplies on October 1 for export and carryover	85	82	101
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	17	36	93
New crop	195	198	167
Total supplies	212	234	260
Domestic requirements for season 1/	76	72	72
Supplies available for export and carryover	136	162	188
Exports, December 1 through September 30 2/	90	51	81
Supplies on October 1 for export and carryover	46	111	107
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	953	1,594	1,656
New crop	2,258	1,705	1,864
Total supplies	3,211	3,299	3,520
Domestic requirements for season 1/	982	948	987
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,229	2,351	2,533
Exports, season through September 30 2/	269	244	303
Supplies on October 1 for export and carryover	1,960	2,107	2,230

1/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use) and feed for the season. 2/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent. 3/ Without imports.

Table 14.- Wheat and flour: Exports from United States, by country of destination, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Country of destination	July 1953 - June 1954			July 1954 - June 1955		
	Wheat grain only	Flour 1/ grain equivalent	Total wheat and flour	Wheat grain only	Flour 1/ grain equivalent	Total wheat and flour
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Western Hemisphere:						
Mexico	6,546	67	6,613	163	5	168
Cuba	1,442	3,047	4,489	1,621	3,689	5,310
Jamaica	---	987	987	---	2,336	2,336
Haiti	---	1,040	1,040	---	1,633	1,633
Venezuela	51	2,696	2,747	236	3,614	3,850
Peru	358	305	663	1,987	146	2,133
Bolivia	1,019	1,401	2,420	2,306	1,846	4,152
Brazil	---	206	206	8,945	5	8,950
British Guiana	---	214	214	---	1,147	1,147
Other countries	1,403	3,668	5,071	1,335	4,455	5,790
Total	10,819	13,631	24,450	16,593	18,876	35,469
Europe:						
Norway	1,752	1,654	3,406	4,590	1,403	5,993
United Kingdom	3,056	24	3,080	25,562	618	26,180
Netherlands	8,178	3,291	11,469	12,440	4,086	16,526
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,044	3	4,047	7,913	18	7,931
West Germany	22,406	688	23,094	27,006	63	27,069
Spain	19,852	---	19,852	2,254	---	2,254
Portugal	1,149	150	1,299	1,421	232	1,653
Yugoslavia	14,125	---	14,125	40,220	13	40,233
Greece	4,827	1	4,828	12,071	2	12,073
Italy	1,073	---	1,073	761	68	829
Other countries	733	118	851	3,849	226	4,075
Total	81,195	5,929	87,124	138,087	6,729	144,816
Asia:						
Lebanon	4	808	812	11	3,257	3,268
Israel	3,612	2	3,614	8,373	7	8,380
Turkey	---	---	---	9,779	---	9,779
Saudi Arabia	70	1,637	1,707	270	1,929	2,199
India	2,552	12	2,564	4,061	48	4,109
Pakistan	22,331	138	22,469	1,605	2	1,607
Philippines	---	4,023	4,023	1	5,560	5,561
Korea	1,947	507	2,454	2,160	548	2,708
Formosa	5,352	---	5,352	7,256	---	7,256
Japan	45,688	362	46,050	33,020	940	33,960
Other countries	417	1,307	1,724	934	1,664	2,598
Total	81,973	8,796	90,769	67,470	13,955	81,425
Africa:						
Egypt	6,492	2,394	8,886	---	1,317	1,317
Gold Coast	---	175	175	---	1,139	1,139
Nigeria	---	303	303	---	1,154	1,154
South Africa	2,145	---	2,145	2,079	---	2,079
Other countries	357	658	1,015	1,448	1,313	2,761
Total	8,994	3,530	12,524	3,527	4,923	8,450
Other countries	188	1,326	1,514	497	1,804	2,301
Total world	183,169	33,212	216,381	226,174	46,287	272,461

1/ Includes flour made from U. S. wheat only.

Table 15.- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-53, annual 1945-54

Year beginning July	United States 1/		Canada 2/		Australia		Argentina		Eastern Europe 3/		Other		Total 2/
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Average:													
1900-09 4/	155	26.0	38	6.4	26	4.4	84	14.1	231	38.7	62	10.4	596
1910-19 4/	183	27.5	128	19.2	55	8.3	89	13.4	130	19.6	80	12.0	665
1920-29 4/	222	26.4	267	31.8	89	10.5	154	18.4	40	4.8	68	8.1	840
1930-39 4/	75	10.6	201	28.3	114	16.1	130	18.3	89	12.5	101	14.2	710
1945-53	384	42.1	279	30.6	90	9.9	72	7.9	36	3.9	51	5.6	912
1945	391	45.7	361	42.1	36	4.2	68	7.9	---	---	1	0.1	857
1946	397	52.4	232	30.6	47	6.2	60	7.9	6	0.8	16	2.1	758
1947	486	51.8	209	22.2	96	10.2	102	10.9	40	4.3	6	.6	939
1948	504	51.1	222	22.5	122	12.4	61	6.2	53	5.4	24	2.4	986
1949	299	36.2	236	28.6	114	13.8	88	10.7	54	6.6	34	4.1	825
1950	366	39.0	221	23.6	127	13.6	103	11.0	37	3.9	84	8.9	938
1951	475	44.6	347	32.6	99	9.3	30	2.8	54	5.1	61	5.6	1,066
1952	318	32.2	392	39.7	99	10.0	29	3.0	48	4.9	101	10.2	987
1953	217	24.7	288	32.8	71	8.1	110	12.5	45	5.1	148	16.8	879
1954	274	29.1	253	26.8	94	10.0	131	13.9	5/	---	5/191	20.2	943

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour.
2/ Includes exports of "wheat unfit for human consumption" from Canada to U. S. as follows: 1950-51, 12 mil. bu.; 1951-52, 30 mil. bu.; 1952-53, 20 mil. bu.; 1953-54, 4 mil. bu.; and 1954-55, 3 mil. bu. Also includes wheat exported to the U. S., a part of which was milled in bond and later exported by the U. S.
3/ Includes U.S.S.R.
4/ Calendar years.
5/ Eastern Europe combined with "other".

Table 16.- Wheat: Production in four major exporting countries and Europe, 1914-55

Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1914	1,100	897	161	169	25	1935	1,510	628	282	141	144
						1936	1,385	630	219	250	151
1915	1,150	1,009	394	169	179	1937	1,470	874	180	208	187
1916	1,020	635	263	84	152	1938	1,770	920	360	379	155
1917	865	620	234	235	115	1939	1,645	741	521	131	210
1918	960	904	189	180	76						
1919	900	952	193	217	46	1940	1,265	815	540	299	82
						1941	1,360	942	315	238	167
1920	975	843	263	156	146	1942	1,270	969	557	235	156
1921	1,220	819	301	191	129	1943	1,450	844	284	250	110
1922	1,045	847	400	196	109	1944	1,395	1,060	417	150	53
1923	1,260	759	474	248	125						
1924	1,060	842	262	191	165	1945	980	1,108	318	144	142
						1946	1,330	1,152	414	206	117
1925	1,400	669	395	191	115	1947	1,005	1,359	342	239	220
1926	1,215	832	407	230	161	1948	1,455	1,295	386	191	191
1927	1,275	875	480	282	118	1949	1,500	1,098	371	189	218
1928	1,410	914	567	349	160						
1929	1,435	824	302	163	127	1950	1,525	1,019	462	213	184
						1951	1,580	981	553	77	160
1930	1,350	887	421	232	214	1952	1,640	1,299	688	281	199
1931	1,425	942	321	220	191	1953	1,725	1,169	614	228	198
1932	1,480	756	443	241	214	1954	1,720	970	309	283	165
1933	1,740	552	282	286	177	1955 1/	1,740	916	498		2/198
1934	1,545	526	276	241	133						

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative estimate.

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Table 17.- RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	816	1,129	1,494	850	778	11.3	11.2	19.3	16.7	19.8	9,191	12,653	28,775	14,176	15,432
United States	3,699	1,810	1,384	1,718	2,081	12.1	12.3	13.1	13.8	13.7	44,917	22,336	18,163	23,688	28,448
Total	4,515	2,939	2,878	2,568	2,859	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	34,989	46,938	37,864	43,880
EUROPE															
Austria	881	616	561	539	534	23.4	19.9	29.5	27.3	28.9	20,611	12,260	16,550	14,720	15,430
Belgium 5/	401	259	196	203	168	37.4	36.3	42.9	47.4	44.0	15,016	9,410	8,400	9,630	7,400
Denmark	354	379	323	277	198	28.2	34.2	40.3	39.2	36.4	9,973	12,958	13,030	10,870	7,200
Finland	500	376	240	245	-	24.6	21.2	23.3	23.5	-	12,300	7,960	5,600	5,750	-
France	1,613	1,202	1,008	991	974	18.6	17.2	18.3	20.4	18.4	29,993	20,618	18,400	20,235	17,930
Western Germany	4,080	3,480	3,442	3,780	3,637	29.2	28.4	37.5	42.7	41.1	119,000	98,900	129,170	161,330	149,600
Greece	163	130	168	152	143	13.8	12.8	15.8	13.2	15.7	2,244	1,664	2,660	2,000	2,250
Italy	256	253	235	220	205	21.8	17.9	22.6	21.4	-	5,580	4,520	5,300	4,700	-
Luxembourg	18	15	12	14	13	25.7	26.3	30.8	30.5	-	462	395	370	427	-
Netherlands	560	492	425	413	379	36.4	31.5	42.4	49.1	48.3	20,394	15,520	18,000	20,290	18,300
Norway	13	4	2	2	2	31.2	32.8	27.5	29.5	-	405	131	55	59	-
Portugal	620	680	657	637	637	8.9	8.0	10.9	11.7	10.2	5,500	5,460	7,185	7,480	6,510
Spain	6/ 1,404	1,553	1,525	1,540	1,510	6/ 13.1	11.0	12.1	12.3	-	6/ 18,363	17,117	18,500	19,000	-
Sweden	495	363	328	368	234	30.0	28.4	35.9	32.2	29.3	14,828	10,323	11,780	11,840	6,850
Switzerland	38	32	37	37	37	33.2	33.9	39.7	48.0	41.1	1,260	1,084	1,470	1,775	1,520
United Kingdom	17	59	68	44	20	23.9	30.0	38.8	35.5	36.0	406	1,768	2,640	1,560	720
Yugoslavia	633	-	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 7/	12,050	10,480	9,910	12,120	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	285,000	228,000	270,000	300,000	270,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	21,620	17,360	19,120	19,000	18,960	-	-	-	-	-	481,000	337,000	380,000	405,000	445,000
Estimated total, all Europe 7/	33,670	27,840	29,030	29,120	28,560	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	565,000	650,000	705,000	715,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	72,300	-	-	-	14.6	12.4	-	-	-	885,000	895,000	-	-	-
ASIA															
Turkey	939	1,017	1,603	1,515	-	15.2	13.5	17.9	11.4	-	14,301	13,679	28,700	17,320	-
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,078	1,561	2,066	2,743	-	9.1	9.6	11.6	12.1	-	9,771	14,944	23,900	33,230	-
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	9/ 117	197	-	-	-	9/ 6.8	4.9	-	-	-	794	973	-	-	-
Estimated world total 7/	101,270	106,100	88,520	90,890	89,970	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,530,000	1,470,000	1,575,000	1,610,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1955 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1955 and end early in 1956. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages shown, since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 9/ Average of less than 5 years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

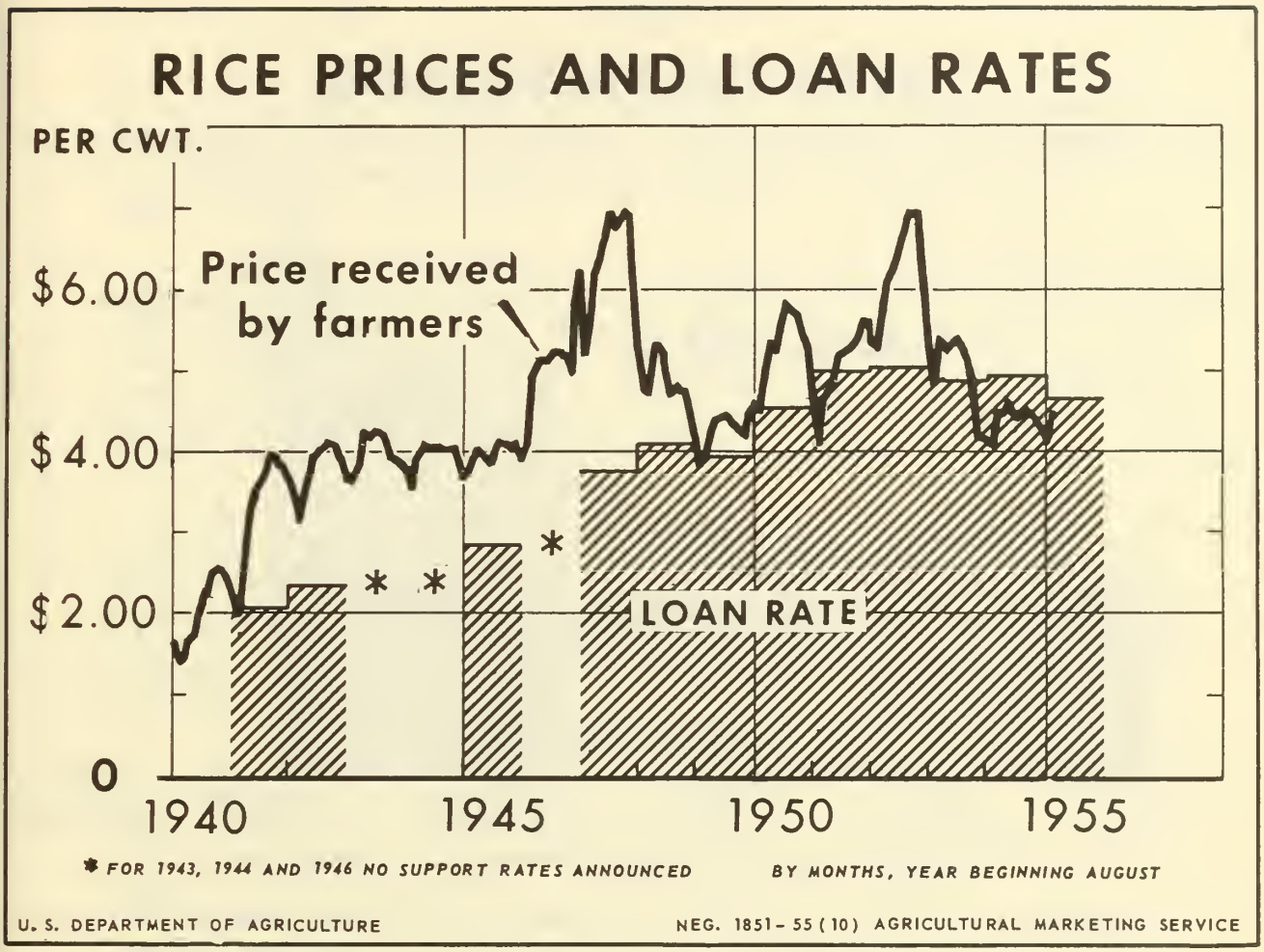
Table 18.- WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	24,717	25,513	24,267	21,504	12.2	14.8	24.1	12.3	23.3	312,399	366,349	613,962	298,909	500,587
Mexico	1,244	1,244	1,624	1,804	1,804	11.5	12.5	15.2	16.8	16.8	14,284	15,522	24,640	30,300	30,300
United States	57,293	71,024	67,661	53,712	47,376	13.2	16.9	17.3	18.1	19.4	758,629	1,202,396	1,169,484	969,781	916,776
Estimated total 5/	84,170	97,040	94,860	79,850	70,750	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,585,000	1,809,000	1,300,000	1,450,000
EUROPE															
Austria	630	528	563	588	615	25.3	20.5	34.2	28.2	31.1	15,942	10,800	19,250	16,600	19,150
Belgium 6/	394	371	421	445	453	40.3	39.7	48.9	46.7	55.2	15,887	14,733	20,590	20,800	25,000
Denmark	319	175	173	208	173	45.4	49.7	60.3	51.6	53.8	14,470	8,704	10,430	10,730	9,300
Finland	230	420	355	400	-	26.5	21.3	26.8	25.0	-	6,100	8,966	9,500	10,000	-
France	12,560	10,354	10,430	11,100	11,300	22.8	23.0	31.6	35.0	33.2	286,505	238,200	330,000	388,220	375,000
Western Germany	2,785	2,283	2,832	2,735	2,900	33.2	29.5	41.0	38.7	42.1	92,400	67,420	116,100	105,860	122,000
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,581	2,540	2,564	14.0	12.9	19.9	17.6	19.1	30,425	24,750	51,400	44,800	48,940
Ireland	225	561	380	486	360	34.2	31.6	40.5	37.6	36.1	7,689	17,746	15,400	18,250	13,000
Italy	12,577	11,742	12,100	12,100	12,300	22.1	19.3	27.5	22.0	26.3	278,366	227,200	332,800	266,800	323,340
Luxembourg	47	32	44	48	40	25.9	25.0	30.7	31.2	32.5	1,215	800	1,350	1,500	1,300
Netherlands	333	262	161	272	219	45.7	42.4	59.4	53.6	52.5	15,217	11,109	9,560	14,590	11,500
Norway	80	91	43	50	-	29.9	29.3	33.3	30.2	-	2,391	2,670	1,430	1,510	-
Portugal	1,720	1,665	1,867	1,907	1,918	10.7	8.5	13.6	14.4	7.4	18,400	14,190	25,350	27,470	14,100
Spain	7/ 11,253	9,640	10,606	10,660	10,900	7/ 14.0	12.1	11.8	16.9	13.8	7/157,986	116,700	125,000	180,000	150,000
Sweden	740	749	959	1,068	875	35.6	31.0	37.8	35.1	31.0	26,351	23,222	36,270	37,490	27,100
Switzerland	183	223	211	227	236	33.1	35.0	38.4	51.7	42.7	6,050	7,800	8,110	11,740	10,070
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,217	2,457	1,965	33.8	36.1	44.9	42.3	44.0	62,361	77,505	99,460	103,890	86,500
Yugoslavia	5,400	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-	97,700	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	53,500	47,590	50,950	52,100	52,170	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,000	947,000	1,305,000	1,330,000	1,330,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	21,350	18,530	20,450	20,780	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	464,000	318,000	420,000	390,000	410,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	74,850	66,120	71,400	72,880	72,670	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,265,000	1,725,000	1,720,000	1,740,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	82,200	-	-	-	11.9	10.8	-	-	-	1,240,000	885,000	-	-	-

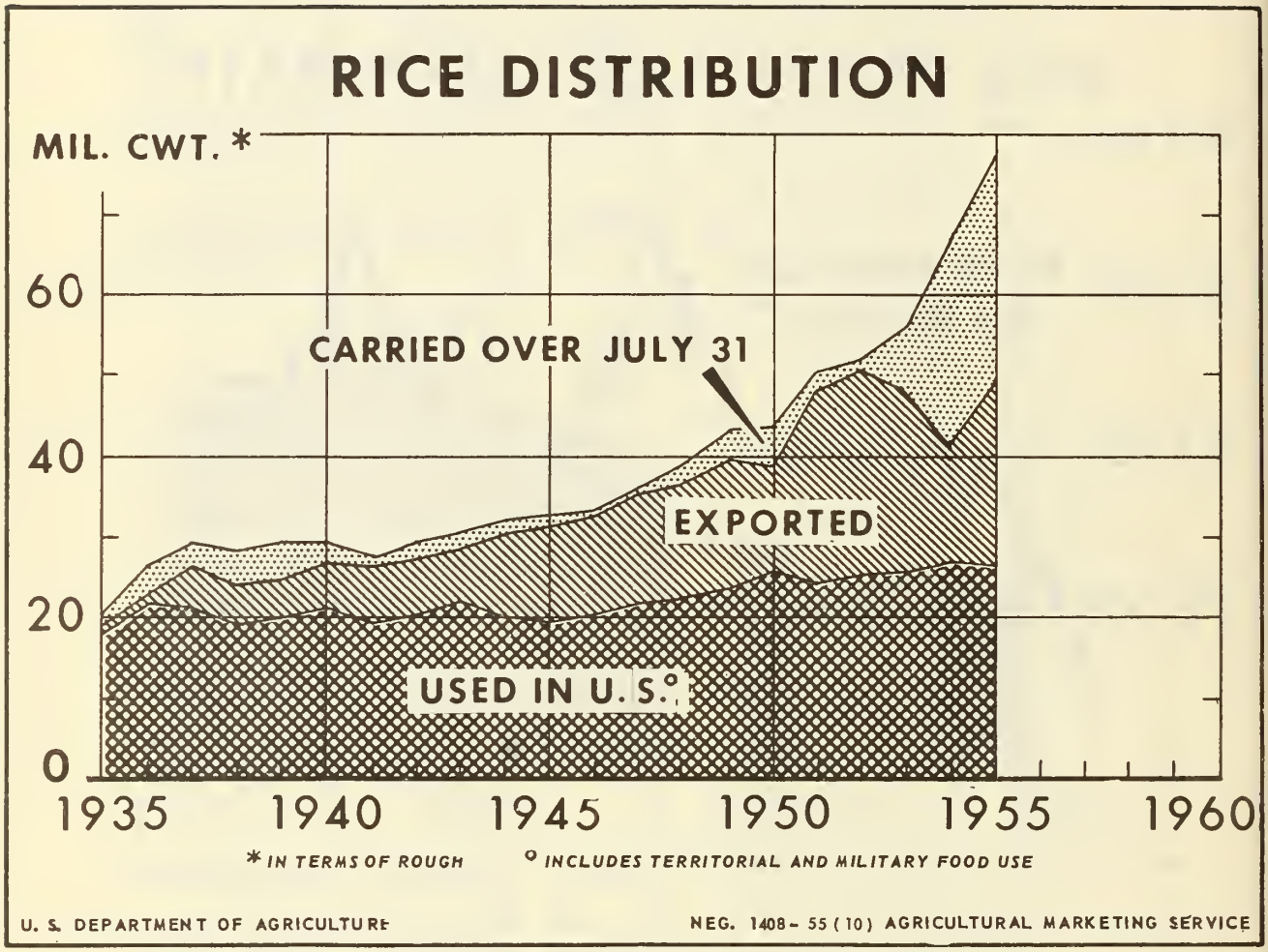
ASIA																
Iran	9/ 4,191	-	-	-	-	9/ 17.2					9/ 72,128	70,791	82,500	78,000	91,500
Iraq	9/ 1,724	1,593	-	-	-	9/ 10.5	9.1	-	-	-	18,114	14,424	26,000	27,000	17,000
Lebanon	10/	166	166	166	165	10/	12.8	11.9	12.4	11.2	10/	2,133	1,980	2,060	1,350
Syria	10/ 1,363	1,957	2,347	2,720	-	10/ 14.3	9.6	12.5	11.5	-	10/19,435	18,762	29,400	31,200	18,500
Turkey	8,973	9,436	15,840	15,830	16,300	15.1	13.3	18.6	11.4	13.8	135,690	125,089	293,950	180,040	225,000
China	9/ 49,000	54,447	-	-	-	9/ 15.3	15.9	-	-	-	9/750,000	864,280	-	-	-
Manchuria	2,896	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	36,035	-	-	-	-
India 11/	9/ 25,460	23,312	24,286	26,310	26,842	9/ 10.3	9.1	11.3	11.2	11.9	9/262,100	212,336	275,590	293,920	318,800
Pakistan 11/	9/ 9,305	10,337	9,510	10,650	10,700	9/ 12.6	12.5	11.0	12.9	11.0	9/117,000	129,017	105,000	137,500	118,000
Japan	1,735	1,655	1,696	1,660	1,639	28.8	20.7	29.8	33.6	32.9	49,954	34,325	50,500	55,700	54,000
Korea	832	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	10,240	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	114,190	117,810	133,130	140,750	140,920	-	-	-	-	-	1,558,000	1,585,000	1,790,000	1,790,000	1,780,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	4,185	3,566	4,307	4,781	4,690	8.4	8.4	9.4	10.7	10.2	35,201	29,900	40,440	51,000	-
Egypt	1,464	1,618	1,858	1,864	1,581	31.3	26.3	30.6	34.1	34.2	45,349	42,633	56,800	63,500	54,050
French Morocco	3,254	2,621	3,526	3,999	3,631	7.1	8.3	11.6	11.6	9.6	23,128	21,792	40,900	46,410	34,800
Tunisia	1,950	1,907	2,612	3,356	1,955	7.7	6.5	8.2	6.8	7.7	14,962	12,320	21,300	22,940	15,100
Union of South Africa 12/	1,926	2,416	3,014	2,857	-	8.3	6.2	7.0	6.9	-	16,025	15,067	21,160	19,760	-
Estimated total 5/	13,350	13,740	16,950	18,530	16,420	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	195,000	220,000	185,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	15,834	11,432	12,345	13,500	-	14.0	16.9	18.5	20.9	-	221,769	193,740	227,800	282,560	-
Brazil	414	876	-	-	-	12.0	12.9	-	-	-	4,978	11,283	25,000	25,000	-
Chile	1,963	1,980	1,882	1,980	-	16.1	18.0	18.7	19.3	-	31,562	35,628	35,100	38,270	-
Peru	285	280	425	420	-	11.5	13.6	14.6	14.5	-	3,274	3,798	6,200	6,100	-
Uruguay	1,210	1,060	1,350	1,800	-	11.0	12.4	16.2	16.1	-	13,256	13,124	30,000	29,000	-
Estimated total 5/	20,490	16,320	18,840	20,010	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	263,000	330,000	390,000	355,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	13,128	12,662	10,751	10,499	10,610	12.9	14.0	18.4	15.9	18.8	169,744	177,742	197,960	166,610	200,000
New Zealand	221	140	114	110	-	32.3	37.4	41.9	41.8	-	7,129	5,241	4,780	4,600	-
Total	13,349	12,802	10,865	10,609	10,710	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	182,983	202,740	171,210	204,500
Estimated world total 5/	424,900	406,030	465,050	464,630	473,470	-	-	-	-	-	6,085,000	5,900,000	7,380,000	6,930,000	7,315,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1955 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1955 and end early in 1956. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages shown, since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 9/ Average of less than 5 years. 10/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 11/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1953-1955 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 12/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.



Season average prices received by farmers for rice in the United States have equaled or exceeded support-price levels in every year since the support programs were started in 1941, except for the crops of 1951, 1952, and 1954. Prices above loan levels resulted from exports sufficiently large to move the increased production from expanded acreage. Prices in the fall of 1955 are slightly below loan levels.



Production of rice in the United States increased rapidly following World War II. This was associated with increased export demand resulting from a world scarcity of rice. Beginning in 1952, world rice supplies again became abundant and in 1953-54 exports from the United States declined moderately, and the following year dropped sharply. On the other hand, United States production reached new record high levels in 1953 and 1954, and with reduced exports, the carryover increased from 1.5 million cwt. (in rough rice equivalent) on August 1, 1953 to 7.6 million cwt. on August 1, 1954, and then increased sharply to 26.7 million cwt. on August 1, 1955. Of this, the CCC owned 24.9 million cwt. The quantity of rice used in the United States has increased about a third since 1945.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

SUMMARY

Rice supplies for the year beginning August 1, 1955, estimated at 77.3 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, are the largest in our history. The sharp increase in the carryover much more than offsets the reduction in production. The carryover jumped from 7.6 million cwt. (in terms of rough rice) on August 1, 1954 to 26.7 million cwt. this August.

Domestic disappearance of rice for 1955-56 is estimated at 26.4 million cwt, in terms of rough rice, slightly less than the 27.1 million cwt. estimated for 1954-55. Exports for 1955-56 are uncertain at this time. If exports reach as much as 23 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, the carryover on August 1, 1956 would total almost 28 million cwt., or a little higher than in 1955. Exports totaled 14.4 million cwt. in 1954-55, and 25.2 million in the peak year of 1952-53.

Another large world rice crop is in prospect this year. At the same time, carryover stocks of poor quality rice, which have plagued the world market in recent years, appear to have been largely disposed of during the past year. World rice prices have declined during the past few years, but have been pretty well stabilized recently. World export prospects for the coming year are good in spite of increased production in some areas.

Exports of United States rice for the current year are likely to be higher than in the past year but probably will not be as large as some other recent years. Some quantities will move under Public Law 480 for foreign currency. It is expected that Japan will import her normal purchases of United States rice through commercial channels. It is unlikely that exports to Cuba will be substantially larger, however, because of increased production in that country coupled with unfavorable economic conditions there.

Under provisions of existing legislation and with the large supplies available, it will not be possible to avoid acreage allotments and the proclaiming of marketing quotas for the 1956 crop. With the reduction in the allotment at not more than 15 percent set by legislation for 1956, the allotment will be set at 85 percent of the allotment established for the 1955 crop, which would indicate an acreage of about 1,640,000 acres, compared with 1,851,000 acres in 1955 and 2,472,000 in 1954. If marketing quotas are approved, the actual acreage seeded will be close to the

allotted acreage. Assuming yields of 2,500 pounds per seeded acre, which is below the 2,725-pound record in 1955, when growing conditions were very favorable, but above the 2,237-pound average in the preceding 5 years, a crop of 41 million cwt. would be produced in 1956. If disappearance is about the same as the 49.4 million cwt. estimated for 1955-56, the carryover on August 1, 1957 could be reduced by over 8 million cwt.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Prior to World War II, United States rice production was less than 25 million cwt., and for 7 years after the war ended, there was a great scarcity of rice and a corresponding rise in prices. This resulted from the disruptions during and after the war, which reduced production and export availabilities in important rice producing countries. Production in the United States increased rapidly and continued to increase until 1954. (However, United States rice production still represents less than 2 percent of the world total.) Sharply increasing acreage and higher yields per acre have contributed to the expanding production. Table 21 shows acreage, yield, and production, 1943 to 1955.

In 1952 the world rice situation began to change, and export supplies became more abundant. This generally was brought about by unusually favorable growing conditions and expanded acreage planted to rice, both in importing and exporting countries. By the fall of 1953, prices of rice in world trade began to move downward from record levels reached in 1952-53.

In recent years prior to the 1953 crop, carryover stocks in the United States were not excessive. However, there was a large carryover of 7.6 million cwt. in 1954 from the record large 1953 crop, of which CCC owned about 3 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, under the price-support program. With still another record crop and reduced exports, the carryover in 1955, mostly from the 1954 crop, was sharply higher, amounting to about 26.7 million cwt., the major portion of which came under Government ownership. In view of these heavy accumulations, acreage allotments and marketing quotas were proclaimed for the 1955 rice crop. Quotas became effective following a referendum last January in which 90.2 percent of the rice farmers voted in favor for the quotas.

United States domestic disappearance, including shipments to the Territories, increased from 20 million cwt. in 1946-47 to 27 million in 1954-55. Use by brewers and for seed and feed increased faster than for food, which advanced largely because of the rise in population rather than from an increase in per capita consumption. In recent years, domestic disappearance has accounted for about half of the production. Exports of rice from the United States reached a record level of 25.2 million cwt. in 1952-53. They fell to 22.7 million in 1953-54 and to 14.4 million in the year just past. Table 23 shows United States exports of rice by countries of destination, average for 1945-49 and annual for 1945-54.

Rice is one of the world's most important food grains, providing the basic item of diet for more people than any other food, and normally has provided about one-fifth of the world's food supply.

Rice Supplies Record Large; Disappearance May About Equal Production, Leaving Large Carryover

Rice production in the United States increased since before World War II to a record level in 1954. Export markets were large enough to absorb our available surplus from these large crops until 1953, when our carryover stocks increased from 1.5 million cwt. in terms of rough rice on August 1, 1953 to 7.6 million a year later. On August 1 this year they had skyrocketed to about 26.7 million cwt.

Rice supplies estimated for the year beginning August 1, 1955, estimated at 77.3 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, are the largest in our history. The carryover on August 1, as stated, was estimated at 26.7 million cwt. and farm production (including production in minor producing States) was estimated at 50.5 million cwt.. Imports, which are mostly of broken rice, may total not more than about 0.1 million cwt.. The sharp increase in the carryover much more than offsets the reduction in production. Table 19 shows rice supply and distribution, 1937-55.

The domestic disappearance of rice for 1955-56 is estimated at 26.4 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, which is down slightly from the 27.1 million cwt. estimated for 1954-55. Domestic food use of rice (including shipments to United States Territories and small quantities for military food use both at home and abroad) is estimated at 18.0 million cwt., up slightly from the 17.5 million cwt. estimated for 1954-55. The use of rice by brewers may be about 5.0 million cwt. compared with about 5.7 million cwt. last year. Feed use may continue at a high level in 1955-56. Last year substantial quantities of broken mill rice acquired by CCC were sold for feed. Seed use will be reduced because fewer acres will be seeded for harvest in 1956.

Exports in 1955-56 are uncertain at this time. If exports reach as much as 23.0 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, the carryover would total about 27.9 million cwt., or a little higher than the 26.7 million cwt. estimated for August 1, 1955. Exports totaled 14.4 million in 1954-55, and 25.2 million in the peak year of 1952-53.

Per capita food use of rice in the United States (including Territories and small quantities by the military) in 1954-55 is estimated at 5.3 pounds, which is the same as a year earlier and compares with an average of 5.7 pounds in 1934-38 and 4.2 pounds in 1948-52.

Rice Production Down but Crop Still Third Largest

Production of rice in 1955, estimated at 50.5 million cwt. of rough rice (which includes production in minor producing States), is the smallest since 1952, but at the same time the third largest on record. The reduction from 1954, amounting to 8.7 million cwt., or about 15 percent, is the result of acreage allotments and an affirmative vote by farmers for marketing quotas. Yield per seeded acre was around 2,725 pounds per acre, compared with 2,389 pounds in 1954. This increase partly offsets the reduction in acreage from 2,476,000 in 1954 to 1,852,000 in 1955. Acreage, yield, and production in thousand cwt., for the Southern States and California, 1919-55, is shown in table 21.

Prospects for Exports of U. S. Rice Improved

Another large world rice production is in prospect for the current year, with unusually good yields in many areas. At the same time, carryover stocks of poor quality rice, which have plagued the world market in recent years, appear to have been largely disposed of during the past year. World rice prices have declined during the past few years, but appear to be fairly well stabilized at present. World export prospects for the coming year are fairly good in spite of increased production in some areas.

United States exports of rice for the current year are likely to be substantially higher than in the past year but probably will not be as large as in other recent years. Increased rice production in Cuba, coupled with unfavorable economic conditions there, make it unlikely that exports to Cuba this year will be substantially larger than during the past year. United States rice prices in commercial trade generally are above world prices and this will limit commercial export sales to other markets. Some quantities of United States rice will be sold for export under Public Law 480 for foreign currency. It is expected that Japan will import her normal purchases of United States rice through commercial channels.

Prices Near Support Level; Above Year Ago

The average price of rice to farmers in mid-September at $4.50 per cwt. was below the $4.66 national average support level, 2/ above the $4.11 of mid-August, and above the $4.04 of a year earlier. There has been a slight strengthening since mid-September. U. S. No. 2 Zenith at New Orleans for September this year averaged $8.90 compared with $7.50 a year earlier, and U. S. No. 2 California Pearl at San Francisco for the same month this year was $8.45 compared with $8.55 a year earlier. Prices in these markets and prices received by farmers, 1943-55, are shown in table 22.

The 1955 national average support price of $4.66 per cwt. of rough rice 3/ compares with $4.92 a year ago. Farmers had placed a total of 196,974 cwt. of rice under support as of September 15, which compares with 1,414,077 cwt. on the same date a year earlier. The quantity of rough rice placed under price support in cwt., by States, through September 15, compared with the same period last year, in parentheses, was as follows: Arkansas, 0 (20,119); Louisiana, 36,050 (600,180); Mississippi, 0 (1,604); and Texas, 160,924 (792,174).

Season average prices received by farmers for rice in the United States have equaled or exceeded support-price levels in every year since the support programs were started in 1941, except for the crops of 1951, 1952, and 1954. Prices above loan levels resulted from exports sufficiently large to move the increased production from expanded acreage. Table 20 shows the annual loan rate and the season average price, as well as quantities owned by CCC, quantities placed under price support, and deliveries to CCC, 1940-55.

2/ The price-support program for the 1955 crop is being carried out through price support loans and purchase agreements as under past programs. These are available through January 31, 1956. The loans in California and Arizona mature April 30, 1956, and on March 16 in other States, unless an earlier date is announced by the CCC. Intention to deliver rice under purchase agreements must be filed within a 30-day period ending on the maturity date. To be eligible for price support, producers must be in compliance with rice acreage allotments.

3/ This support level was 85 percent of the April 15, 1955 parity price for rice of $5.48. It was set in accordance with provisions of law calling for a variable support level on the basis of the estimated supply of rice. For 1955 this range was 82½-90 percent of parity. The supply of rice for the 1955-56 marketing year was estimated as of August 1 at 110.4 percent of the normal supply, which indicated a support level of not less than 85 percent of parity.

Marketing Quota Proclamation Necessary For 1956 Crop; Allotment Down 15 Percent

Under the provisions of existing legislation, acreage allotments on rice are mandatory each year unless the Secretary of Agriculture finds that because of a national emergency or because of a material increase in export demand for rice, acreage allotments should not be proclaimed. Since there is no national emergency and the current supply of rice in the United States is far more than enough to meet our domestic requirements and any probable export demand, acreage allotments on the 1956 crop of rice will need to be announced. Under existing legislation the national acreage allotment must be announced before December 31 of any year.

With the estimated total supply of rice for the 1955-56 marketing year exceeding the indicated normal supply for such marketing year by approximately 40 percent, it is evident that marketing quotas of the 1956 crop of rice will be proclaimed. Quotas must be proclaimed when the supply exceeds normal supply by 10 percent. Within 30 days after the date such marketing quotas are proclaimed, a referendum of farmers engaged in the production of the 1955 crop must be held to determine if such farmers are in favor of or opposed to such quotas. If quotas are to remain in effect, two-thirds of the farmers voting in the referendum must vote in favor of such quotas.

By the enactment of Public Law 288, 84th Congress, the national acreage allotment of rice for 1956 cannot be less than 85 per centum of the final allotment established for the 1955 crop of rice. The 1955 national acreage allotment of rice as announced on December 30, 1954 was 1,859,099 acres, in 5 major and 6 minor rice-producing States. On May 12, 1955, the Department announced that as a result of new legislation (Public Law 29, 84th Congress), the national allotment was increased by 68,635 acres, making the final allotment established for the 1955 crop of 1,927,734 acres, 22 percent less than the 1954 planted acreage. For 1956, the national acreage allotment of rice is expected to be approximately 1,640,000 acres.

Reduction in Carryover Possible in 1956-57

If marketing quotas are approved, the actual acreage seeded can be expected to be close to the allotted acreage. Assuming yields of 2,500 pounds per seeded acre, which is below the 2,725-pound record in 1955, when growing conditions were very favorable, but above the 2,237-pound average in the preceding 5 years, a crop of 41 million cwt. would be produced in 1956. If disappearance is about the same as the 49.4 million cwt. (26.4 domestic and 23.0 exports) estimated for 1955-56, the carryover on August 1, 1957 could be reduced by about 8 million cwt..

World Rice Production for 1955

The first official report on world rice production for 1955 will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets on November 14, 1955.

World Rice Trade up Slightly in 1954 4/

International trade in rice in 1954 increased 3 percent as compared with the preceding year, but continued below the postwar peak of 1952. Exports, including reexports, from all countries totaled 10,250 million pounds in terms of milled rice compared with 9,930 million pounds in 1953 and 11,300 million pounds in 1952. Trade was approximately half the 20,000 million pounds exported annually prior to World War II (average 1936-40).

Exporting countries: Despite a small gain in total exports in 1954, the general trend in rice trade was somewhat downward. A pronounced increase in shipments of Burma was primarily responsible for the gain in total trade, but rice exports declined in many countries. Exports from Asia increased 1,122 million pounds, of which 1,060 million pounds came from Burma.

Exports from Thailand in 1954 of 2,607 million pounds include considerable quantities of coarse ground brokens, mostly inedible, included in total imports of some importing countries of Asia. This is a favorable aspect of Thailand's trade, as it represents a disposal of around 400 million pounds of inferior rice from previously reported stocks. Actually, exports of rice a quality comparable with the 2,945 million pounds exported in 1953 was only 2,214 million pounds, a decline of 15 percent.

Rice exports of the Western Hemisphere countries in 1954 were only two-thirds of the year before, and exports and reexports from the countries of Europe declined 22 percent. Export availabilities from Egypt's crop for the first time in several years resulted in an increase in Africa's exports, but those in other countries decreased, and the total exported from the surplus countries of Africa was less than half the average in the immediate postwar years (1946-50).

The United States had the largest reduction in volume exported, despite having an increase in exportable supplies. Exports in 1954 were down more than 500 million pounds, or approximately 30 percent. Table 23 shows exports of United States rice by countries of destination.

4/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, July 5, 1955.

Dullness in the world rice market was responsible also for a decline in exports of other countries, as Taiwan, Korea, Italy, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and countries that in recent years have been producing rice for export at higher prices than prevailed in 1954. Portugal's small 1953-54 crop prevented rice from being the export commodity that it has been in other postwar years.

Rice exports in South America were the smallest since World War II. Even though Brazil had surplus supplies of around 400 million pounds, that country is reported to have exported no rice in 1954. Exports also declined from British Guiana, Chile, Ecuador, and Uruguay.

Some increase is reported, however, in the rice exports of Cambodia and South Viet Nam, Indochina. Although statistics for Pakistan are not available, estimated exports exceeded those of 1953. Rice export increases occurred in the Near East countries, Iran and Iraq. Spain exported slightly more than in 1953, and Australia's exports were about the same as in the year before.

Importing countries: Increased imports of the two largest importers, Japan and India, brought the total of those countries to more than half the world rice imports (table 24). India's imports came from Burma, while those of Japan originated in countries of Asia, Europe, North America, and South America. Rice was imported into the Philippine Republic to build up stocks, whereas in the year before domestic production was sufficient for all requirements.

On the other hand, imports into several of the countries usually considered to be among Asia's heaviest importers of rice--Malaya, Ceylon, Indonesia, and Hong Kong--were the lowest in several years. Reasons for the declines are (1) increased production, (2) consumption of surplus stocks, and (3) withholding of purchases because of relatively high prices in exporting countries, especially in the first part of the year.

Total rice imports into Europe increased 24 percent compared with 1953, and were the largest since World War II. Even so, imports of nearly 1,000 million pounds were only 30 percent of prewar imports. Largest gains were in France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Luxembourg, and imports increased also in Denmark, Finland, and Yugoslavia. On the other hand, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland took less rice than in 1953. On account of heavy exports in 1953, Greece imported a significant volume of rice for domestic consumption before the 1954 crop was marketed.

The principal reason for a decline in imports in North America was an expansion in the rice production of Cuba in 1953 and 1954, which decreased the import requirements. Rice imports increased in Canada, British Honduras, Costa Rica, and some of the British West Indies. Because of a small crop in 1953, rather than exporting rice, Colombia imported a relatively large amount.

"A Study of Various Two-Price Systems of Price Support and Marketing which could be made Applicable to Rice" was published as House Document No. 100, 84th Congress, 1st Session. This report was developed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture pursuant to Public Law 690, 83rd Congress. Copies may be obtained by writing to: Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 19.- Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1937-55 1/

Year beginning August	Supply				Disappearance						
	Beginning stocks	Farm production 2/	Imports 3/	Total 4/	Domestic				Exports	Total	Ending stocks
					Food 5/	Industry 6/	Feed and seed	Total			
	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.
1937	3,712	24,040	1,311	29,257	16,044	3,578	1,724	21,346	4,764	26,110	3,147
1938	3,147	23,628	1,018	28,221	14,895	2,870	1,442	19,207	4,767	23,974	4,247
1939	4,247	24,328	649	29,765	15,752	2,779	1,515	20,046	4,484	24,530	5,235
1940	5,235	24,495	334	29,745	16,471	2,944	1,723	21,138	5,651	26,789	2,956
1941	2,956	23,095	126	26,690	15,187	2,451	1,933	19,571	6,552	26,123	567
1942	567	29,082	136	29,552	16,017	2,278	1,971	20,266	6,961	27,227	2,325
1943	2,325	29,264	77	30,213	16,619	2,747	1,950	21,316	7,069	28,385	1,828
1944	1,828	30,974	7/	31,762	14,925	3,155	1,923	20,003	10,201	30,204	1,558
1945	1,558	30,718	217	32,339	14,120	3,439	2,056	19,615	11,469	31,084	1,255
1946	1,255	32,535	9	33,051	15,491	2,530	2,143	20,164	12,291	32,455	596
1947	596	35,253	27	35,842	15,170	4,572	2,297	22,039	13,055	35,094	748
1948	748	38,320	53	38,975	15,346	4,307	2,439	22,092	14,378	36,470	2,505
1949	2,505	40,784	62	43,116	16,585	4,724	2,114	23,423	16,224	39,647	3,469
1950	3,469	38,757	787	43,379	18,252	4,866	2,575	25,693	13,167	38,860	4,519
1951	4,519	45,853	542	50,219	16,756	4,750	2,615	24,121	24,058	48,179	2,040
1952	2,040	48,260	350	51,758	17,750	4,577	2,794	25,121	25,122	50,243	1,515
1953	1,515	52,761	417	56,018	17,950	4,560	3,243	25,753	22,708	48,461	7,557
1954 8/	7,557	59,151	64	68,135	17,500	5,700	3,850	27,050	14,385	41,435	26,700
1955 9/	26,700	50,460	100	77,260	18,000	5,000	3,360	26,360	23,000	49,360	27,900

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at actual annual extraction rate. 2/ Includes production in minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida, beginning 1945. 3/ Consists mostly of broken rice. 4/ Adjusted to equal total distribution. 5/ Includes shipments to territories and military food use. 6/ Primarily for beer production. 7/ Less than 500 cwt. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Tentative estimates.

Table 20.- Rice, rough: Price support operations and price analysis items, 1940-55

Year beginning August	Production	Owned by CCC on August 1	Under price support: Loans	Under price support: Purchase agreements	Under price support: Total	Deliveries to CCC	Support rate per cwt.	Season average price received by farmers 1/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	Dollars
1940	24,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.80
1941	23,095	---	---	---	---	---	2.04	3.01
1942	29,082	---	---	---	---	---	2.33	3.61
1943	29,264	---	---	---	---	---	2/	3.96
1944	30,974	---	---	---	---	---	2/	3.93
1945	3/30,718	---	---	---	---	---	2.82	3.98
1946	3/32,535	---	---	---	---	---	2/	5.00
1947	3/35,253	---	---	---	---	---	3.76	5.97
1948	3/38,320	---	153	3,565	3,718	611	4.08	4.88
1949	3/40,784	11	1,865	6,282	8,147	3,043	3.96	4.10
1950	3/38,757	459	217	575	792	26	4.56	5.09
1951	3/45,853	369	4,008	1,843	5,851	518	5.00	4.82
1952	3/48,260	226	209	---	209	---	5.04	4.87
1953	3/52,761	1	1,808	2,666	4,474	3,168	4.84	5.19
1954 4/	3/59,151	3,168	17,554	12,923	30,477	26,118	4.92	4.56
1955 4/	3/50,460	24,909					4.66	

1/ Season average prices recieved by farmers weighted by sales. 2/ Price support was mandatory at 90 percent of parity but since prices were so far above support levels, support rates were not announced. 3/ Includes production in minor rice-producing States (Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona and Florida) which are not included in the estimates of production of the Crop Reporting Board. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 21.- Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-55

Crop year	Acreage seeded: Southern States 1/	Acreage seeded: California	Acreage seeded: United States	Average yield per seeded acre: Southern States 1/	Average yield per seeded acre: California	Average yield per seeded acre: United States	Production: Southern States 1/	Production: California	Production: United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1919	928	155	1,083	1,630	2,700	1,783	2/15,125	4,185	19,310
1920	1,137	162	1,299	1,717	2,295	1,789	19,524	3,718	23,242
1921	855	135	990	1,683	2,430	1,785	14,393	3,280	17,673
1922	913	140	1,053	1,674	2,475	1,780	15,283	3,465	18,748
1923	768	106	874	1,615	2,408	1,711	12,405	2,552	14,957
1924	748	90	838	1,701	2,182	1,753	2/12,725	1,964	14,689
1925	750	103	853	1,694	2,097	1,743	2/12,706	2,160	14,866
1926	867	149	1,016	1,767	2,412	1,861	2/15,317	3,594	18,911
1927	867	160	1,027	1,844	2,520	1,950	2/15,992	4,032	20,024
1928	840	132	972	1,911	2,786	2,029	2/16,048	3,677	19,725
1929	765	95	860	1,989	2,709	2,069	15,216	2,574	17,790
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,159	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	149	1,116	2,062	2,751	2,154	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	972	118	1,090	2,083	3,600	2,247	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,110	153	1,263	1,740	2,475	1,829	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,278	212	1,490	1,831	2,680	1,952	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,280	237	1,517	1,774	2,765	1,929	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,257	246	1,503	1,927	2,744	2,061	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	3/1,270	244	1,514	1,926	2,566	2,029	3/24,456	6,262	30,718
1946	3/1,333	264	1,597	1,847	2,997	2,037	3/24,622	7,913	32,535
1947	3/1,462	259	1,721	1,862	3,102	2,048	3/27,218	8,035	35,253
1948	3/1,564	264	1,828	2,013	2,588	2,096	3/31,488	6,832	38,320
1949	3/1,574	312	1,886	1,942	3,275	2,162	3/30,566	10,218	40,784
1950	3/1,395	241	1,636	2,185	3,432	2,369	3/30,487	8,270	38,757
1951	3/1,682	319	2,001	2,091	3,347	2,292	3/35,177	10,676	45,853
1952	3/1,679	335	2,014	2,177	3,497	2,396	3/36,545	11,715	48,260
1953	3/1,754	429	2,183	2,309	2,857	2,417	3/40,504	12,257	52,761
1954 4/	3/1,991	485	2,476	2,425	2,242	2,389	3/48,279	10,872	59,151
1955 5/	3/1,512	340	1,852	2,615	3,213	2,725	3/39,537	10,923	50,460

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi. 2/ Includes production in minor States in thousand cwt. as follows: 100 in 1919, 22 in 1924, 135 in 1925, 274 in 1926, 34 in 1927, and 180 in 1928. 3/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parenthesis) as follows: 2 (50) in 1945, 2 (38) in 1946, 2 (36) in 1947, 2 (45) in 1948, 2 (47) in 1949, 4 (68) in 1950, 3 (56) in 1951, 8 (153) in 1952, 9 (154) in 1953, 14 (298) in 1954 and 11 (227) in 1955. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ October 1 estimate.

Table 22.- Rice: Average price recieved by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1943-55

Year beginning August	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for rough rice, 15th of month 1/												
1943	3.64	3.62	3.87	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.24	4.22	4.16	3.93	3.87	3.84	3.96
1944	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	3.93
1945	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	3.96	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	3.98
1946	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.13	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	4.93	5.82	5.00
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	5.97
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.88
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	4.10
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	5.09
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	4.82
1952	5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.95	5.87
1953	5.31	4.82	5.37	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.34	5.21	5.01	4.85	4.19	4.14	5.19
1954 2/	4.10	4.04	4.47	4.48	4.63	4.46	4.40	4.46	4.52	4.45	4.35	4.27	4.56
1955 2/	4.11	4.50											
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled Zenith, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at New Orleans 3/												
Blue rose													
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1944	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.05	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1945	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	13.25	7.05
1946	6.50	7.30	8.05	8.50	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	13.00	8.80
1947	13.05	11.70	11.30	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.75	12.80	13.70	15.75	16.40	13.10
Zenith													
1947	12.65	10.90	10.90	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.65	12.50	13.00	15.40	16.15	12.85
1948	9.65	8.80	8.75	9.00	10.20	9.60	9.25	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.80	8.60	9.15
1949	8.15	6.95	6.95	7.60	8.00	8.05	8.00	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.00	8.40	7.85
1950	9.05	8.50	8.90	9.90	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.35	10.40	9.90
1951	9.10	8.30	8.95	9.45	9.60	10.05	10.45	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.85
1952	10.45	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.75	10.75	10.75	12.20	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.20	11.30
1953	9.35	8.60	9.20	9.35	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.05	8.90	8.60	8.50	9.10
1954	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25	10.75	9.50
1955	9.05	8.90											

Year beginning October	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Average
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled California Pearl, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at San Francisco docks 3/												
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.46	6.50
1944	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1945	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	12.50	6.46	7.35	7.05
1946	7.94	8.32	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	11.81	11.50	10.32	9.23
1947	9.93	10.82	10.85	11.01	11.60	11.60	11.60	12.33	12.63	12.62	12.62	11.23	11.51
1948	7.84	8.13	9.13	9.13	9.25	9.06	8.72	8.53	8.22	7.97	7.95	7.78	8.48
1949	7.10	7.15	7.37	7.38	7.20	7.06	7.03	7.05	7.22	8.08	8.74	8.46	7.49
1950	8.34	8.90	9.00	9.18	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.21	9.18	9.28	9.13	8.85	9.07
1951	8.50	8.45	8.85	9.15	9.50	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.33
1952	9.80	9.95	9.95	10.30	10.70	12.00	12.15	12.15	12.10	11.70	10.55	9.05	10.87
1953	9.00	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.15	9.35	9.25	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15	8.55	9.08
1954	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.60	8.60	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.50

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data from Grain Division, AMS.

Table 23.- Rice: Exports to specified countries, United States, average 1945-49, annual 1950-54 1/

Country of destination	Year beginning August					
	Average 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953 2/	1954 2/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	403	381	443	601	633	560
British Honduras	13	23	22	3	17	33
British West Indies	97	24	54	81	6	5
Cuba	4,923	6,965	5,118	4,876	4,755	3,391
Netherlands Antilles	9	25	25	41	53	38
Venezuela	76	354	196	86	215	84
Bolivia	12	3/	4	6	5	---
Colombia	1	3/	3/	3/	314	205
Other countries	87	17	34	9	29	159
Total	5,621	7,789	5,896	5,703	6,027	4,475
Europe:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	73	161	57	52	206	460
France	11	3/	3/	3/	---	3/
West Germany	14	1	1	3/	29	38
Greece	109	295	209	3/	11	5
Iceland	10	3	3	8	3/	---
Netherlands	3	2	---	---	12	71
Switzerland	32	89	21	38	57	53
Other countries	86	5	---	2	25	187
Total	338	556	291	100	340	814
Asia:						
Saudi Arabia	80	104	91	138	130	136
Ceylon	0	3/	741	647	---	---
Indonesia	646	9	1,799	1,100	---	---
Philippines	1,136	---	71	3/	3/	25
China	796	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, Republic of	98	271	2,821	4/4,631	4/590	3/
Hong Kong	36	---	---	179	---	3/
Japan	279	326	5,430	3,999	8,538	4,125
Ryukyu Islands	---	---	---	616	0	---
Other countries	24	6	9	5	25	11
Total	3,095	716	10,962	11,315	9,283	4,297
Total Oceania	5	3	13	19	17	19
Liberia	36	23	73	22	67	219
Other Africa	1	3	4	3/	6	10
Other countries	---	---	---	---	5/8	5/14
Total world	9,096	9,090	17,239	17,159	15,748	9,848

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ Adjusted to include all programs of the Department of Defense and the Foreign Operations Administration. 5/ Starting with January 1954, includes shipments valued at less than $500 each when the number of such shipments to a country in a given month is few.

Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

Table 24.- Rice: Imports of principal importing countries and world, average 1946-50, annual 1952-54

Country and continent	Average 1946-50	1952	1953	1954
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Western Hemisphere:				
Cuba	541	475	561	416
Other countries	256	284	300	349
Total Western Hemisphere	797	759	861	765
Europe	515	614	774	962
Asia:				
Japan	389	2,157	2,379	3,151
Malaya	811	1,162	1,205	708
Ceylon	811	894	904	887
Indonesia	433	1,688	789	570
Hong Kong	285	522	688	230
Korea	51	430	550	80
India	1,244	1,617	426	1,495
Other Asia	1,225	697	521	653
Total Asia	5,249	9,167	7,462	7,774
Africa	297	440	487	510
Oceania	37	55	51	53
Total world	6,895	11,035	9,635	10,064

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